

AD-A229 152

USAF-TR-90-9

DTIC FILE COPY

(2)

ALDO LEOPOLD:
A BIO-BIBLIOGRAPHY

FINAL REPORT

LT COLONEL JAMES R. AUBREY

DEPT OF ENGLISH

OCTOBER 1990

DTIC
SELECTE
NOV 14 1990

APPROVED FOR PUBLIC RELEASE; DISTRIBUTION UNLIMITED



DEAN OF THE FACULTY
UNITED STATES AIR FORCE ACADEMY
COLORADO 80840

90 11 13 089

Technical Review by Lt Col Charles J. Gaspar, Jr.
Department of English
USAF Academy, Colorado 80340

Technical Review by Major James P. Waller
Director of English
USAF Academy, Colorado 80840

Editorial Review by Lt Col Donald Anderson
Department of English
USAF Academy, Colorado 80340

This research report, entitled Aldo Leopold: A Bio-Bibliography, is presented as a competent treatment of the subject, worthy of publication. The United States Air Force Academy vouches for the quality of the research, without necessarily endorsing the opinions and conclusions of the author.

This report has been cleared for open publication and public release by the appropriate Office of Information in accordance with AFM 190-1, AFR 12-30, and AFR 80-3. This report may have unlimited distribution to the public at large, or by DDC to the National Technical Information Service.

Robert K. Morrow, Jr.

ROBERT K. MORROW, Jr., Lt Col, USAF
Director of Research

Aldo Leopold: A Bio-Bibliography

by

James R. Aubrey, Lt Col, USAF
Professor of English, USAF Academy

Accession For	
NTIS CRA&I	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
DTIC TAB	<input type="checkbox"/>
Unannounced	<input type="checkbox"/>
Justification	
By	
Distribution /	
Availability Codes	
Dist	Avail and/or Special
A-1	

1
100-444-100
100-444-100

Table of Contents

Dedication.....	i
Acknowledgements.....	ii
Introduction.....	1
Biography.....	3
Textual Study.....	12
Chronology.....	22
Attribution Study.....	39
Bibliography.....	47

For Stuart Aubrey, former editor of The Burlington Hawk-eye,
who first recommended that I read A Sand County Almanac.

Acknowledgements

I owe a debt of appreciation to Mr. William J. Smoltz, for assistance with preparation of the manuscript for this report.

Introduction

Biography

Aldo Leopold was named to the Conservation Hall of Fame in 1965, seventeen years after his death.¹ In the 1970's, his post-humously-published Sand County Almanac² was widely read and continues to be of interest now that his ecological-system perspective has become something of a shaping ideology in popular consciousness, evident in the widespread acceptance of the American Environmental Protection Act or the growth of the European Green Parties. Leopold did not lack prominence in his lifetime however, so considerable biographical material is available.

Rand Aldo Leopold was born 11 January 1887 in Burlington, Iowa.³ Although he resided in a virtual mansion⁴ on a bluff overlooking the Mississippi River, his boyhood pleasures apparently were simple.

He liked to walk and hunt along the Mississippi River, and the birds he observed led him to become interested in ornithology.⁵ His formal education included several years

1 "Aldo Leopold's Life Inspires Awe," Wisconsin State Journal, 19 Sept, 1965, p. 6, col. 1.

2 A Sand County Almanac: With Essays on Conservation from Round River (1949; rpt. New York: Oxford University Press, 1970).

3 Register of Birth for Rand Aldo Leopold, available from the Clerk of the District Court, Des Moines County, Burlington, Iowa 52601.

4 Interview with Marilyn Aubrey, former resident of Burlington.

5 Susan Flader, "The Person and the Place," in The Sand Country of Aldo Leopold: A photographic interpretation by Charles Steinhacker; Essay by Susan Flader; Selections from

at Lawrenceville Academy in New Jersey and undergraduate study at Yale's Sheffield Scientific School, where he "began a life-long practice recording his observations daily in a journal."⁶ He moved into Yale's new Graduate School of Forestry in 1908 and received a Master's degree in 1909.⁷

Even before that time Leopold had been involved in practical work outside the classroom. Records of the U. S. Forest Service show that Leopold broke twice from his Yale studies to work in Montana's Cabinet National Forest.⁸ After he had finished his professional education, the Forest Service hired Leopold full-time and assigned him on 1 July 1909 to New Mexico's Gila National Forest as a Forest Aide. After one year there, he did similar work in Arizona's

the writings of Aldo Leopold; Edited, with an introduction, by Anthony Wolff; Designed by Charles Curtis, ed. Anthony Wolff (New York: The Sierra Club, 1973), p. 29. Paul L. Errington, "In Appreciation of Aldo Leopold," Journal of Wildlife Management, 12 (1948), 342.

6 Flader, "The Person and the Place," p. 29. More precise information could be obtained from the school. Letter 8 November 1976, Office of the Dean, School of Forestry and Environmental Studies, Yale University, New Haven, Connecticut 06511. Susan Flader, Thinking Like a Mountain: Aldo Leopold and the Evolution of an Ecological Attitude Toward Deer, Wolves, and Forests (Columbia: University of Missouri Press, 1974), p. 8. Jacqueline Lee remarks, "As far as I can tell, he first entered Yale in 1906." If true, Leopold completed his undergraduate work there in two years.

7 8 November 1976 letter.

8 24 November 1976 letter, National Personnel Records Center, 111 Winnebago Street, St. Louis, Missouri 63118. Leopold's official title was Forest Guard, from 23 Sept. 1907 to 5 Dec. 1907 and from 1 July 1908 to 16 Sept. 1908.

Apache National Forest until 13 May 1911, when he became District Forest Supervisor of Carson National Forest.⁹ In 1912 he married Estella Bergere; among his wedding gifts was an eleven-volume Riverside edition of Thoreau's works.¹⁰ He had sufficient time to read his books during an eighteen-month recuperation from a nearly-fatal attack of nephritis, contracted in April, 1913.¹¹ His activities limited after recovery, Leopold was assigned to sedentary work at the District Office in Albuquerque.¹² As his physical activity decreased, however, he began to write more and to become involved in wildlife conservation.¹³ In December 1915, he founded The Pine Cone, a quarterly newspaper which he edited for the New Mexico Game Protective Association.¹⁴ Until 1924, except for a nineteen-month interlude when he was secretary of the Albuquerque Chamber of Commerce, Leopold worked for the Forest Service.¹⁵ During the last few years

9 Ibid.

10 Flader, Thinking Like a Mountain, pp. 9, 10. The marriage took place sometime after his 1911 promotion and before his 1913 illness.

11 Ibid., pp. 9, 10.

12 24 November 1976 letter.

13 Susan Flader makes the last point (about wildlife) in Thinking Like a Mountain, p. 10.

14 Ibid., p. 15. The newspaper lasted seventeen issues, until Dec. 1920, according to the Union List of Serials.

15 Ibid., p. 15.

he managed to have part of the Gila National Forest designated wilderness; the idea may originally been Arthur Carhart's, but Leopold seems justly to be regarded as the moving force behind the idea's adoption as a policy, which eventually led to the 1964 legislation preserving a system of roadless wilderness areas in the U. S.¹⁶

In July 1924 Leopold moved to Madison, Wisconsin, where he remained the Assistant Director of the Forest Service Products Laboratory until January, 1929.¹⁷ As his work became more technical, his articles tended also to be research oriented. He served on the Editorial Board of the Journal of Forestry in 1925 and on its Executive Council until at least October 1928, when issues ceased to list the names. During this period he took several vacations; his journals from trips to Canada and New Mexico form part of the posthumously-published Round River.¹⁸ Also while with the Forests Products Laboratory, Leopold helped to secure passage of Wisconsin's Conservation Act of 1927.¹⁹ But his primary interest during his spare time, according to Flader,

16 Donald C. Baldwin advances Carhart's claim to the accolade "father of the wilderness concept" in "Wilderness: Concept and Challenge," The Colorado Magazine 44 (1967), 224-40.

17 24 November 1976 letter.

18 Round River: From the Journals of Aldo Leopold, ed. Luna B. Leopold (New York: Oxford University press, 1953).

19 Flader, Thinking Like a Mountain, p. 27.

was working on a book-length manuscript, "Southwestern Game Fields."²⁰ He never published the book, but his work prepared him to leave the Forest Service in January 1929 to conduct game surveys in nine states for the Sporting Arms and Ammunition Manufacturer's Institute.²¹

For two years he researched the possibilities on increasing supplies of game by manipulating the habitat or by means of artificial breeding instead of by restricting hunters.²² His nine volumes of results and the separately-published Report on a Game Survey of the North Central States provided a base of information for Game Management, written while Leopold was unemployed in 1932 and 1933.²³ The first important book on its subject, Game Management, led to the founding of the distinctly new profession of wildlife management.²⁴ Leopold was to become the "father" of this profession by assuming the Chair of Game Management, newly created for him by the University of Wisconsin on 15 August 1933.²⁵ For the next fifteen years, until his death,

²⁰ Ibid., p. 19.

²¹ 24 November 1976 letter.

²² Flader, Thinking Like a Mountain, p. 24.

²³ Report (Madison: Democratic Printing Company, Printers, 1931); Game (New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1933); employment and status in Errington, p. 348.

²⁴ Flader, Thinking Like a Mountain, pp. 22, 23.

²⁵ "New U. W. Department to Apply Farm Methods to Raising Game," Wisconsin State Journal, 15 April 1933, p. 1, col. 2.

Leopold was a university professor. It was in the early 1930's, feels historian Roderick Nash, that Leopold's feelings about land "acquired focus and clarity."²⁶ Certainly, most of his philosophical and ecologically-oriented writing emerged during the last fifteen years of his life.

The evolution of Leopold's thought generally was from seeing wildlife as game for hunters to seeing it as part of a larger eco-system. Susan Flader's book marks 1935 as a watershed year in his intellectual development. In January Leopold joined in founding The Wilderness Society, committed to preserving predators as well as game animals. In April he acquired "the shack," a weekend retreat in the Wisconsin sand counties and a site for observing, experimenting, and reflecting. In autumn he spent three months in Germany studying--and being appalled by--the highly artificialized German system for managing deer and forests. Flader cautiously warns that "no single event can cause a transformation in the intellectual development of so integral a thinker as Leopold," she sees the 1935 events as "signals," or "symbols."²⁷ These events are surely an indication of the shift in attitude which enabled Leopold to

²⁶ *Wilderness and the American Mind*, 2nd ed. (New Haven: Yale University Press, 1973), p. 192.

²⁷ Flader, *Thinking Like a Mountain*, pp. 29, 30.

find his mature voice and to write his most influential essays.

During the late 1930's and the 1940's Leopold continued to observe at his sand county shack, to teach, and to write. But he also became increasingly visible to the public. He assumed official duties with The Wilderness Society in 1936 and with The Wildlife Society in 1938.²⁸ In 1943 he was appointed to the Wisconsin Conservation Commission, where he served as an influential and often controversial figure; for example, his advocating deer herd reductions to protect forest vegetation enraged many of his former sponsors, the hunters of Wisconsin.²⁹

In 1945 he was elected vice-president of The Wilderness Society and, in 1947, president of the Ecological Society of America.³⁰

During World War II, while his teaching duties had been light, he had been writing and seeking a publisher for a book of his essays. Finally, on 15 April 1948, Oxford University Press telephoned Leopold to accept A Sand County Almanac.³¹ But only one week later Aldo Leopold died while

28 "Winning the Nation to Save Wilderness," The Living Wilderness, 2 (Nov. 1936), 16, and Rudolph Bennett, "Report of the Committee on Professional Standards," Journal of Wildlife Management, 3 (1939), 153.

29 Flader, Thinking Like a Mountain, pp. 168-206.

30 "Three Succeed Mr. Yard," The Living Wilderness, 14 and 15 (Dec. 1945), 4, Flader, Thinking Like a Mountain, p. 34.

31 Flader, "The Person and the Place," p. 47.

fighting a brush fire on a neighboring farm. The Madison newspaper that afternoon stated the cause of death as "burns received in fighting a small grass fire."³² But Leopold's death certificate listed "sudden heart failure" as the immediate cause of death and, underneath, entered "found dead in a field burned."³³ The coroner seems to have felt--justifiably--that an experienced forester would be less likely to fall victim to a grass fire than an excited, sixty-two year-old man would be apt to suffer a heart attack.

Aldo Leopold's ecological views transcended narrow fields of application and his writing, likewise, bridges the traditional gap between technical and humanistic thinking. At once instructive and delightful, his prose style appeals to a wide readership, much as what he writes encourages a whole-sighted, less species-centric view of life systems. For Leopold, present nature reveals all history. Since his literary power was gathering strength in the 1940's, one wished he had lived to write longer--not only to see his ideas become widely accepted but also, probably, to have hastened the recognition of their worth.

³² "Prof. Aldo Leopold, Burned Fighting Grass Blaze, Dies." Wisconsin State Journal, 21 Apr. 1948, p. 1, col. 8.

³³ Certificate of death of Aldo Leopold, 21 April 1948, available from the Resister of Deeds, Dane County, Madison, Wisconsin.

Textual Study

In order to understand how the text of Leopold's most important work was generated, I selected for analysis an excerpt from one of the "sketches here and there" in A Sand County Almanac. The full essay "The Sand Counties" was not published prior to the 1949 Oxford edition (C). Subsequent editions of the text have derived from that edition. The 1966 Oxford edition (D) added several essays but otherwise, like the 1968 Oxford paperback (E), was printed from identical plates. The 1970 Ballantine Book (F) resets the text and corrects one misprint that occurs in all the previous editions but otherwise preserves the substantives and accidentals of the first edition.

There are in my sample, however, sixteen variants between the first edition (C) and Professor Leopold's typescript (B). One variant is inadvertent: Oxford printed known instead of the grammatically correct know (typescript page 18, line 6). Three other variants are substantive. Oxford changes which to the less formal that (18.12) and, somewhat inconsistently, would to the more formal, first-person should (18.26). The third substantive variant smoothed out a possibly awkward construction by making explicit the elliptical phrase that is (18.22). Because all three changes appear deliberate--as do Oxford's twelve routine emendations of accidentals--I am confident that the first edition (C) was set from typescript (B), and not from any inferential intermediary.

With the correction of Oxford's misprint the most recent edition, the Ballantine paperback (F), now agrees with the typescript at 18.6. But that correction is the only variant not common to C, D, E, and F. The fact that Ballantine preserves all fifteen of Oxford's deliberate emendations indicates that the Ballantine text was reset from one of the earlier editions, not from Leopold's typescript.

So the text of "The Sand Counties"-- and presumably of the whole book--evolved by simple transmission from the holograph (A) to the latest printing (F). Ordinarily, then, one would choose the earliest published edition for a copy-text since, theoretically, subsequent texts degenerate through transmission and earlier manuscripts do not necessarily reflect the author's final intentions. In this case, however, Professor Leopold died only seven days after Oxford had telephoned its intent to publish A Sand County Almanac.³⁴ Because he had no opportunity to see galley proofs and to approve the publisher's emendations, the typescript embodies what must be considered the author's final intentions and, hence, provides the best copy-text.

I have chosen not to emend the copy-text (B) except

34 Susan Flader, "The Person and the Place," in The Sand Country of Aldo Leopold: A photographic interpretation by Charles Steinhacker; Essay by Susan Flader; Selections from the writings of Aldo Leopold; Edited, with an introduction, by Anthony Wolff; Designed by Charles Curtis, ed. Anthony Wolff (New York: The Sierra Club, 1973), p. 47.

where it contains an obvious error. Only one such emendation was necessary for the selected passage, at 17.21, where Leopold misspelled benighted by placing a k before the n. Since the description of the farmers as ignorant is ironic, I had to consider whether he might deliberately have re-spelled benighted to affect the reader with the positive connotations of the visible word knight, within. Deciding that such verbal play was uncharacteristic, I emended Leopold's spelling.³⁵

For the other fourteen emendations by Oxford, the justifications were not compelling. The comma after farm (18.20) is desirable, perhaps, but certainly not necessary. And for Leopold to capitalize Sandwort (18.17) but not pasque (18.13) is inconsistent, perhaps, but not problematical enough to warrant editorial interference. Oxford understandably wished to modernize Leopold's hyphenated spelling of bathtub (17.15), but there was no good reason to change a U.S. author's spelling of percent to per cent (17.22).

Even if the result is occasionally idiosyncratic, a new collation would better preserve the personal idiom as well as the final intentions of Aldo Leopold.

35 I did not encounter any end-of-line hyphenations by Leopold of possible compound words. If I had, the variant list would note the decision made at the precedent, if any. A publisher should try to avoid introducing any such ambiguity into a printing of the text.

Sample Collation from "The Sand Counties"

Every profession keeps a small herd of epithets, and needs a pasture where they may run at large. Thus economists must find free range somewhere for their pet aspersions, such as submarginality, regression, and institutional rigidity. Within the ample reaches of the Sand Counties these economic terms-of-reproach find beneficial exercise, free pasturage, and immunity from the gadflies of critical rebuttal.

Soil experts, likewise, would have a hard life without the Sand Counties. Where else would their podzols, gleys, and anaerobics find a living?

Social planners have, of late years, come to use the Sand Counties for a different, albeit somewhat parallel, purpose. The sandy region serves as a pale blank area, of pleasing shape and size, on those polka-dot maps where each dot represents ten bath-tubs, or five women's auxiliaries, or one mile of black-top, or a share in a bloodied bull. Such maps would become monotonous if stippled uniformly.

In short, the Sand Counties are poor.

Yet in the 1930's, when the alphabetical uplifts galloped like forty horsemen across the Big Flats, exhorting the sand farmers to resettle elsewhere, these benighted folk did not want to go, even when baited with three percent at the federal land bank. I began to wonder why, and finally, to settle the question, I bought myself a sand-farm.

Sometimes in June, when I see unearned dividends of dew hung on every lupine, I have doubts about the real poverty of the sands. On solvent farmlands lupines do not even grow, much less collect a daily rainbow of jewels. If they did, the weed-control officer, who seldom sees a dewy dawn, would doubtless insist that they be cut. Do economists know about lupines?

Perhaps the farmers who did not want to move out of the Sand Counties had some deep reason, rooted far back in history, for preferring to stay. I am reminded of this every April when the pasque flowers bloom on every gravelly ridge. Pasques do not say much, but I infer that their preference harks back to the glacier which put the gravel there. Only gravel ridges are poor enough to offer pasques full elbow-room in April sun. They endure snows, sleets, and bitter winds for the privilege of blooming alone.

There are other plants who seem to ask of this world not riches, but room. Such is the little Sandwort that throws a white lace cap over the poorest hilltops just before the lupines splash them with blue. Sandworts simply refuse to live on a good farm, even on a very good farm complete with rock-garden and begonias. And then there is the little Linaria, so small, so slender, and so blue that you don't even see it until directly underfoot; who ever saw a Linaria except in a sandblow?

Finally there is Draba, beside whom even Linaria is tall and ample. I have never met an economist who knows Draba, but if I were one I would do all my economic pondering lying prone on the sand, with Draba at nose-length.

Texts

- A: holograph, dated 15 June 1946
- B: typescript, updated
- C: 1949 Oxford edition (hardbound)
- D: 1966 Oxford edition (hardbound)
- E: 1968 Oxford edition (hardbound)
- F: 1970 Ballantine edition (paperbound)

Variants

17 title] lower case except for initial letters A, C, D, E;
lower case except for initial letters and italicized F

17.2 pasture] place A

17.2-17.6 Thus economists. . . terms-of-reproach] Thus economists exercises its particular collection of terms-of-reproach in the Sand Counties. Within their ample reaches such terms as sub marginality, regression, and institutional rigidity A

17.5-17.6 terms-of-reproach] terms of reproach C, D, E, F

17.8 before soil] agronomy, animal-husbandry, and canceled A

17.8 Soils experts] Soils-experts A

17.8 life] time A

17.10 after living?] (Incidentally, any biomial professor, whose vocation is not reducible to a singular noun, has special need of a vigorous herd of professional epithets. Without them an inferiority complex would surely ensue). A

17.13 sandy region] Sand Counties A

17.15 bath-tubs] bathtubs C, D, E, F

17.15 women's] women's A, womens' canceled B 14.17 stippled uniformly canceled A 14.17 after uniformly.] all over; moreover the draftsman would surely get eye-strain. A

17.21 benighted] beknighted A, B,

17.22 three] 3 C, D, E, F 17.22 percent] per cent C, D, E, F

17.24 I. . . why,] Ever since then, I have been wondering why. A

17.24-25 and . . . questions] To this end

17.25 sand-farm] sand farm C, D, E, F

18.2 doubts] misgivings A

18.3 sends] sand-blows A

18.4 did,] did A

18.6 know] known C, D, E

18.7-9 Perhaps . . . stay] Unlike the farmers who did not want to move out of the Sand Counties, the pasque flowers insist on moving in A

18.9-10 I. . . ridge] Every April I see them, marching quietly down the gravelly ridges toward new homesteads in the sand A

18.10 pasque flowers] pasque-flowers C, D, E, F

18.11-12 infer . . . there] gather that sand-farmers offer them more hospitality than Carrington-loam farmers. Pasques and cows let each other alone but pasture renovations (the better-to-please the bovines) are not to their liking A

18.12 which] that C, D, E, F

18.12-13 gravel . . . are] in the Sand Counties are the ridges A

18.13 pasques] them A 18.13 sun.] sun, with no possibility of alfalfa, brown grass, giant (illegible word) or other intrusive competitors for the favor of cows. A

18.14-27 They. . . nose-length.] omitted A

18.17 riches,] riches C, D, E, F

18.17 Sandwort] sandwort C, D, E, F

18.18 white lace] white-lace C, D, E, F

18.20 farm] farm, C, D, E, F

18.20 rock-garden] rock garden C, D, E, F

18.22 until directly] until it is directly C, D, E, F

18.26 would] should C, D, E, F

Chronology

This list of published writings by Aldo Leopold, arranges books, pamphlets, journals, transactions, essays, articles, notes, and poems in what is probably the order in which he composed them. Book reviews and editorial correspondence are excluded here but appear in the bibliography. Titles followed by one asterisk are essays from A Sand County Almanac or Round River which were never published separately during the author's lifetime, so they do not appear separately in the bibliography. Titles followed by a second asterisk were composed in part by others--usually other members of the Leopold family.

"Resolutions of a Ranger"

"Blue River"

"The Tourist and the Ranger"

"Mesa de los Angeles"

"Spare Time"

"The Busy Season"

"The Mystery"

"Ho! Compadres Pinoneros!"

"Do Purple Martins Inhabit Bird Boxes in the West?"

"Forestry and Game Conservation"

"Are Red-headed Woodpeckers Moving West?"

"Notes on Red-headed Woodpecker and Jack Snipe in New Mexico"

"Notes on the Behavior of Pintail Ducks in a Hailstorm"

- "Notes on the Weights and Plumages of Ducks in New Mexico"
- "Relative Abundance of Ducks in the Rio Grande Valley"
- "A Breeding Record for the Red-headed Woodpecker in New Mexico"
- "Differential Sex Migration of Mallards in New Mexico"
- "The National Forests: The Last Free Hunting Grounds of the Nation"
- "Forest Service Salaries and the Future of the National Forests"
- "City Tree Planting"
- "Destroying Female Trees"
- "Wanted--National Forest Game Refuges"
- "Determining the Kill Factor for Blacktail Deer in the Southwest"
- "'Piute Forestry' vs. Forest Fire Prevention"
- "The Game Situation in the Southwest"
- "The Forestry of the Prophets"
- "Range of the Magpie in New Mexico"
- "Further Notes on Differential Sex Migration"
- "A Complaint"
- "What is a Refuge?"
- "A Hunter Notes on Doves in the Rio Grande Valley"
- "A Plea for Recognition of Artificial Works in Forest Erosion Control Policy"
- "Weights and Plumage of Ducks in the Rio Grande Valley"
- "The Wilderness and Its Place in Forest Recreational Policy"
- "Erosion As a Menace to the Social and Economic Future of the Southwest"
- "Road-runner Caught in the Act"

"Wild Followers of the Forest--the Effect of Forest Fires
on Game and Fish--the Relation of Forests to
Game Conservation"

"The 'Following' Habit in Hawks and Owls"

"Pioneers and Gullies: Why Sweat to Reclaim New Land When
We Lack Sense Enough to Hold On to the Old
Acres?"

"Canada, 1924"***

"Grass, Brush, Timber, and Fire in Southern Arizona"

"Coot Caught by Turtle"

"A Seven-Year Duck Census of the Middle Rio Grande Valley"

"The Utilization Conference"

"Conserving the Covered Wagon: Shall We Save Parts of the
Far Western Wilderness from Soft
'Improvements'?"

"Canada, 1925"***

"The Last Stand of the Wilderness: A Plea for Preserving
a Few Primitive Forests, Untouched by Motor Cars
and Tourist Camps, Where Those Who Enjoy Canoe
or Pack Trips in Wild Country May Fulfill Their
Dreams"

"Wilderness as a Form of Land Use"

"Reunion"***

"Red Fox Day"***

"A Plea for Wilderness Hunting Grounds"

"The Way of the Waterfowl: How the Anthony Bill Will Help
Ducks and Duck Hunting: An Example of New
Mexico's Refuge System in Actual Operation"

"Current River, 1926"***

"The Whistling Note of the Wilson Snipe"

"Forest Products Research and Profitable Forestry"

"A Man's Leisure Time"

"The Gila, 1927"**

"Pineries and Deer on the Gila"

"The Home Builder Conserves: One-third of Our Wood Waste
in Home Building May be Saved by Close
Utilization"

"The Delta Colorado"**

"The Lily"*

"Some Thoughts on Forest Genetics"

"The Gila, 1929"**

"Environmental Controls for Game through Modified
Silviculture"

"Game Management in the National Forests"

"Who's Who in the National Forest Number"

"The Decline of Jacksnipe in Southern Wisconsin"

An American Game Policy

"The Forester's Role in Game Management"

"Game Methods--the American Way"

"The Quail Shortage of 1930"

Report on A Game Survey: Submitted to the Game Restoration
Committee, Sporting Arms and Ammunition Manufacturer's
Institute

Report on a Game Survey of the North Central States

"The Role of Universities in Game Conservation"

"A History of Ideas in Game Management"

"Game Range"

"British and American Grouse Cycles"

"British and American Grouse Management"

"Game Food and Cover in the Cornbelt"

"Game and Wild Life Conservation"

"A Flight of Franklin's Gulls in Northwestern Iowa"

"The Conservation Ethic"

"The Mockingbird in Wisconsin"

"Weatherproofing Conservation"

Game Management

"Conservation Economics"

"Country"*

Report of the President's Committee on Wildlife

"Goose Music"*

"An Outline Plan for Game Management in Wisconsin"

"Feathered vs Human Predators"

"Coon Valley: An Adventure in Cooperative Conservation"

"Leopold on Waterfowl"

"Why the Wilderness Society?"

"Smoky Gold"*

"Wild Life Research in Wisconsin"

"Threatened Species: A Proposal to the Wild Life Conference
for an Inventory of the Needs of Near-Extinct Birds and
Animals"

"Naturschutz in Germany"

"Deer and Dauerwald in Germany: History"

"Deer and Dauerwald in Germany: Ecology"

"Franklin W. Schmidt"

"Conservationist in Mexico"

"White-winged Scoter in Missouri"

"1936 Pheasant Nesting Study"

"Deadening"*

"Natural History: The Forgotten Science"*

"Marshland Elegy"

"Sierra Madre, 1937"*

"Conservation Blueprints"

"The Chase Journal: An Early Record of Wisconsin
Wildlife"

"Teaching Wildlife Conservation in Public Schools"

"Wisconsin Pheasant Movement Study, 1936-37"

"Conservation Esthetic"

"The Alser Fork"

"Report on Huron Mountain Club"

"Wildlife Food Patches in Southern Wisconsin"

"Game Policy--Model 1930"

"Academic and Professional Training in Wildlife Work"

"The Farmer as a Conservationist"

"A Biotic View of Land"

"Spread of the Hungarian Partridge in Wisconsin"

"The State of the Profession"

"Origin and Ideals of Wilderness Areas"

"Song of the Gavilan"

"History of the Riley Game Cooperative, 1931-1939"

"Escudilla"

"Cheat Takes Over"

"Clandeboye"

"Wilderness as a Land Laboratory"

"Prairie Birthday"

"Lakes in Relation to Terrestrial Life Patterns"

"A Raptor Tally in the Northwest"

"The Last Stand"

"On Top"*

"The Thick Billed Parrot of the Chihuahua"

"The Role of Wildlife in a Liberal Education"

"The Deer Swath"*

"'Control' of the Golden Eagle in Texas"

"Wilderness Values"

"Flambeau: The Story of a Wild River"

"Wildlife in American Culture"

"The Excess Deer Problem"

"Wilderness"*

"Population Turnover on a Wisconsin Pheasant Refuge"

"Gus's Last Hunt"***

"Deer Irruptions"

"Post-War Prospects"

"Thinking Like a Mountain"*

"What Next in Deer Policy?"

"Odyssey"

"Red Legs Kicking"*

"Six Points of Deer Policy"

"Good Oak"*

"The Distribution of Wisconsin Hares"

"The Green Lagoons"

"A Mighty Fortress"

"January Thaw"*

"Come High Water"*

"Draba"*

"Bur Oak"

"Sky Dance"

"Back from the Argentine"*

"The Sand Counties"*

"Great Possessions"*

"The Deer Dilemma"

"The Green Pasture"*

"The Choral Copse"*

"Too Early"*

"Red Lanterns"*

"On a Monument to a Pigeon""If I Were the Wind"*

"Axe in Hand"*

"Home Range"

"65290"*

"The Round River"*

"The Geese Return"*

"A Survey of Over-populated Deer Ranges in the United States"

"Illinois Bus Ride"*

"Conservation"*

"The Ecological Conscience"

"Mortgaging the Future Deer Herd"

"Pines Above the Snow"

"The Land Ethic"*

"Flambeau" (revised)*

The probable accuracy of this chronology varies from work to work. Only the few excerpts from journals in Round River and the works whose manuscript versions I examined are assigned with full confidence, based on a precisely documentable date of composition. In each other case, unable to use physical evidence or to trace the evolution of Aldo Leopold's handwriting, I used all available evidence, both internal and external to the text.

Often a work contained helpful internal evidence. In the first part of A Sand County Almanac, for example, Leopold refers to specific years in a few of the almanac essays. In doing so, he reveals that the entries were probably not recorded during a single calendar year, as the arrangement by month suggests. The February entry "Good Oak" describes the felling of a tree with eighty growth rings, about which Leopold remarks, "the seedling from which it originated must have laid its first ring of wood in 1865."³⁶

That entry, then, must have been written in 1945--presumably in his February journal. But the December entry titled "65290" was written in 1946. The chickadee banded with that number is said to have been one of seven

³⁶ A Sand County Almanac: And Sketches Here and There, (New York: Oxford Univ. Press, 1949), p. 6.

"constituting the 'class of 1937. . . .' During his sixth winter 65290 failed to reappear, and the verdict of 'missing in action' is now confirmed by his absence during four subsequent trappings."³⁷ If the 1937 reference is also to December, Leopold appears to have composed "65290" twenty-two months after "Good Oak." And in "Flambeau," originally published in 1943, a reference to the year 1947 led me to discover that, shortly before his death, Leopold rewrote the ending.³⁸ Because of such complexities, I had to list separately each of the essays in A Sand County Almanac and Round River.

A less-precise kind of internal evidence was the reference to a datable event. In "Marshland Elegy," Leopold's references to the departure of the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) camps places this piece sometime after Roosevelt's Depression measures of 1933.³⁹ Study of local histories might reveal more precisely when the workers departed. The vivid picture of an abandoned farm helps to date "Smoky Gold": Leopold says of an elm seedling that blocked the barn door, "Its rings date back to the drouth of 1930."⁴⁰ Since a seedling is less than three feet tall,

³⁷ Ibid., p. 89.

³⁸ Ibid., pp. 115-16. The last five paragraphs are new.

³⁹ Ibid., p. 101.

⁴⁰ Ibid., p. 57.

this experience could not have occurred after mid-decade.⁴¹ In the absence of better evidence, I assumed that the essay, written in present tense, was composed in 1934.

I have made little use of literary or social history to illuminate internal evidence for this chronology because, usually, more precise means were available. But social history was useful in dating, for example, Leopold's statement about whether conquest of the wilderness would extend to its elimination: "The question is new because in America the point of elimination has only recently appeared on the horizon of foreseeable events."⁴² Recognition of this issue does not precede 1919, when Arthur Carhart restricted the development of Trapper's Lake, Colorado, for the greater good of preserving its wild state.⁴³ Leopold's statement was published in the Journal of Land and Public Utility Economics in October 1925; so that is the latest date for possible composition. The forum Leopold chose and his tone of advocacy suggest that this article is his first attempt to gain public, legislative approval for the concept endorsed--perhaps just previously--in 1924 by the Forest Service designation of part of the Gila National Forest as

⁴¹ The Random House Dictionary of the English Language, s. v. "seedling."

⁴² "Wilderness as a Form of Land Use," Journal of Land Use and Public Utility Economics, 1 (1925), 398.

⁴³ Donald N. Baldwin, "Wilderness: Concept and Challenge," The Colorado Magazine, 44 (1967), 224-40.

wilderness. So internal evidence, social history, and the date of publication in this instance point to a composition date from late in 1924 to early in 1925 for "Wilderness as a Form of Land Use."

Another kind of internal evidence which I often relied on has to do with Leopold's "technique," as an increasingly philosophical style accompanied his parallel shift to more philosophical subject matter. Early in his career Leopold published short observations of interest, like "Notes on the Behavior of Pintail Ducks in a Hailstorm" or "Road Runner Caught in the Act" (of stealing eggs).⁴⁴ He assumed a limited audience of other naturalists and wrote in a matter-of-fact style. During his years with the Forest Service and into the 1930's, when he wrote Game Management, Leopold's articles dealt with wildlife issues in economic, rather than philosophical terms.⁴⁵ In the 1918 article "Forestry and Game Conservation," for example, he justified conservation primarily as a boon to the hunter: "There is a demand for every head of killable big game in the United States."⁴⁶ As late as 1920 he expressed hope for total eradication of predators.⁴⁷ By the 1930's his goals were often more

⁴⁴ The Condor, 24 (1922), 183.

⁴⁵ New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1933.

⁴⁶ Journal of Forestry, 16 (April), 408.

⁴⁷ "The Game Situation in the Southwest," Bulletin of the Game Protective Association, 9 (April 1920), 5.

visionary and his tone less polemical. But his underlying emphasis, seen in articles like "British and American Grouse Management," for example, was still on wildlife control as a means, as a tool for sportsmen--rather than as an end in itself.⁴⁸ By the end of the decade, his attitude towards predators had become more ecologically oriented, and articles like "Escudilla," written sometime prior to 1940, recognized the need for bears at the top of the biotic food chain.⁴⁹ This changed attitude helps to place some writings in the last fifteen years of Leopold's life, after he began to write from a more idealistic standpoint such essays as "The Conservation Ethic" (1933),⁵⁰ "Conservation Esthetic" (1938),⁵¹ or "Odyssey"--whose playfulness as it describes an atom's biotic journey through the eons makes it likely to have been written during World War II, when Leopold had few graduate-student demands on his time.⁵² So Leopold's shifts in technique, to a more spiritual tone and to more synthetic content, provide another kind of internal evidence from

48 American Game, July-August and Sept.-Oct. 1931 [pages unk.]

49 American Forests, 46 (1940), 539-40.

50 Journal of Forestry, 31, 634-43.

51 Bird Lore, 40, 101-09.

52 Susan Flader, Thinking Like a Mountain: Aldo Leopold and the Evolution of an Ecological Attitude toward Deer, Wolves, and Forests (Columbia: Univ. of Missouri Press, 1974), pp. 33, 34 contain the biographical information.

which to date the probable composition of a particular piece of writing.

In a few cases, external evidence was extremely helpful, also. A footnote to the 1946 article "Erosion as a Menace to the Social and Economic Future of the Southwest" explained that Leopold had originally read the manuscript at a 1922 meeting of the New Mexico Association for Science.⁵³ Rudolph Bennett's "Report of the Committee on Professional Standards"⁵⁴ describes Aldo Leopold's appointment to chair the Sub-committee on Professional Qualifications in February 1938 whose meetings eventually resulted in Leopold's sending the first draft of "Academic and Professional Training"⁵⁵ to other members of the Subcommittee on 24 May 1938. Based on such external information, a tentative composition date of 20 May can be assigned with virtual certainty that it is accurate to within several days.

The most helpful form of external evidence useful in dating more often took the form of biographical material. As one might expect of a writer on environmental issues, Leopold's surroundings often affected what he wrote and when. Because of its subject, the essay "City Tree Planting,"⁵⁶ for example, can be assigned with confidence to

⁵³ Journal of Forestry, 44 (1946), 627, n. 1.

⁵⁴ Journal of Wildlife Management, 3 (1939), 153.

⁵⁵ Journal of Wildlife Management, 3 (1939), 156-61.

⁵⁶ American Forestry, 25 (1919), 1295.

the short interlude in Leopold's forest work when he worked for the Albuquerque Chamber of Commerce. The essay "A Man's Leisure Time,"⁵⁷ which discusses bow-making, was probably written near the time that "someone at the Forest Products Laboratory had given Leopold a length of yew, launching a whole family of champion archers."⁵⁸ And perhaps the most often-used piece of biographical information was the purchase date of "the Shack": 17 May 1935.⁵⁹ At least a half-dozen compositions can be tentatively dated from internal references to Leopold's Shack experiences. In "Prairie Birthday," for instance, he remarks, "This year I found the Silphium in first bloom . . . a week later than usual; during the last six years the average date was 15 July."⁶⁰ He presumably noticed the Silphium his first summer, so he probably wrote "Prairie Birthday" in 1941. At least some helpful biographical evidence was available for most of the 184 articles listed in the chronology.

57 Round River: From the Journals of Aldo Leopold, ed. Luna Leopold (New York: Oxford Univ. Press, 1953), pp. 3-8.

58 Susan Flader, "The Person and the Place," in The Sand Country of Aldo Leopold: A photographic interpretation by Charles Steinhacker; Essay by Susan Flader; Selections from the writings of Aldo Leopold; Edited, with an introduction, by Anthony Wolfe; Designed by Charles Curtis, ed. Anthony Wolfe (New York: The Sierra Club, 1973), p. 34.

59 Ibid., p. 42. He had leased the Shack by that date.

60 A Sand County Almanac, p. 46.

The most difficult writings to date precisely were the more philosophical ones in A Sand County Almanac. Of the twenty-one essays in part one, for example, only one-third can be approximately dated based on internal evidence. Of those seven, however, six were written after 1940, and five of those six between February 1945 and December 1947. Because Leopold seems to have done so much of this kind of writing during the last few years of his life, I have tentatively assigned 1946 as the year of composition for the remaining fourteen. There is fair probability that they were written within a year of that average time.

A Wisconsin State Journal interview with one of his colleagues reveals that Leopold customarily put writings in his desk drawer, which he called his "cooler," and "'he would leave a manuscript there for a month or so and then take another look at it.'"⁶¹ As a result, publication dates are not precise indicators of when a work was written, and I have relied on them only when no other evidence is available.

⁶¹ "Aldo Leopold's Life Inspires Awe," Wisconsin State Journal, 19 Sept. 1965, p. 6, cols. 3-4.

Attribution Study

There would be sufficient physical, external, and internal evidence to attribute "The Sand Counties" to Aldo Leopold if its authorship were in doubt.

The holograph copy of "The Sand Counties" which I have examined is signed "Aldo Leopold," with a distinctive small p, whose upstroke reaches as high as an upper-case letter. The small p's within the text of the manuscript are made in the same way, as are the p's in the 1944 pencil draft of "Thinking Like a Mountain," reproduced in Susan Flader's study.⁶² So the same hand apparently wrote another work attributed to Leopold. And, in addition, the distinctive p is present in the signature of the father on the birth certificate of Aldo Leopold's first son, born 22 April 1913.⁶³ So the handwriting provides strong physical evidence for Leopold's authorship of the passage.

External evidence is also strong. Aldo Leopold's name on the title page of A Sand County Almanac is evidence that Leopold's publishers attributed the contents, including "The Sand Counties," to Leopold. And this first-person description of a piece of land is a type of essay which Leopold often wrote for publication. Even the title itself

⁶² Thinking Like a Mountain: Aldo Leopold and the Evolution of an Ecological Attitude toward Deer, Wolves, and Forests (Columbia: Univ. of Missouri Press, 1974, p. xvi.

⁶³ Record of Birth for Aldo Starker Leopold, available from the Clerk of the District Court, Des Moines County, Burlington, Iowa 52601.

is evidence: "sand counties" is Leopold's often-used phrase to describe south-central Wisconsin, the setting for much of Leopold's free time after he obtained "the Shack" in 1935,⁶⁴ the probable biographical source of the statement, "I bought myself a sandfarm." (17.3, above)

With such compelling physical and external evidence, arguments from internal evidence need only to be acceptable. But there are also remarkably strong stylistic similarities between this passage and the writings of Aldo Leopold.

Paul Errington, a professional acquaintance of Leopold's, writes of Leopold that "he exhorted [his students] to strive for the maximum simplicity consistent with the subject written upon."⁶⁵ "Simplicity" is hardly a unique characteristic, but one could show that the style is not complex in ways which Leopold's similar essay "Marshland Elegy"⁶⁶--also describing central Wisconsin--is not complex, either. Three stylistic qualities usually not associated with "maximum simplicity" are long sentences, polysyllabic words, and periodic sentences. The average sentence length

64 Susan Flader, "The Person and the Place," in The Sand Country of Aldo Leopold: A photographic interpretation by Charles Steinhacker; Essay by Susan Flader; Selections from the writings of Aldo Leopold; Edited, with an introduction, by Anthony Wolff; Designed by Charles Curtis, ed. Anthony Wolff (New York: The Sierra Club, 1973), p. 42.

65 Paul L. Errington, "In Appreciation of Aldo Leopold," Journal of Wildlife Management, 12 (1948), 347.

66 A Sand County Almanac: And Sketches Here and There (New York: Oxford Univ. Press, 1949), pp. 95-101.

in the 513-word passage from "The Sand Counties" is twenty words--not particularly short or long; the average sentence length for the first 514 words of "Marshland Elegy" is also moderate: sixteen words each. More individually characteristic--although again hardly unique--is the variety of sentence lengths: "The Sand Counties" varies from a sentence of five words to one of forty-three, and "Marshland Elegy" varies comparably from three to thirty-seven words per sentence. Each passage uses one interrogative sentence. Although "The Sand Counties" contains some difficult, short words, the vocabulary does not tend to be polysyllabic there either, where thirty-one words out of 513 contain three or more syllables, or in "Marshland Elegy," where the same amount of prose has forty-three large words. Like most twentieth-century prose, both passages rely predominantly on loose rather than periodic sentence structure. In "The Sand Counties" there are only three sentences out of twenty-six which contain even one dependent clause that precedes the main clause elements; in "Marshland Elegy" there is none. And, like most polished prose, there is use of rhetorical devices such as parallelism in both. In "Marshland Elegy" mist advances, "riding over phalanxes of tamarack, sliding across bog meadows heavy with dew"; and in "The Sand Counties" *Linaria* is described as "so small, so slender, and so blue" (18.21-22). But these are characteristics would be of little use except to disprove an attribution if they were

inconsistent with Leopold's style elsewhere. Even the less universal, heavy reliance on adjectives in both writings (137 in "The Sand Counties," 125 in "Marshland Elegy") is not unique. Larger samples of prose would, of course, be necessary for any conclusive analysis.

Other, more personal elements of style would be more useful. In A Sand County Almanac, four essays other than "The Sand Counties" refer to Roosevelt's Civilian Conservation Corps or CCC, as an example of ecological blundering.⁶⁷ In "Marshland Elegy," one such paragraph notes that "a roadless marsh is seemingly . . . worthless to the alphabetical conservationist."⁶⁸ This use of the word "alphabetical" as a term of derision is probably not unique, but it is unusual enough to suggest that probably it was the same person who referred in "The Sand Counties" to New Deal programs with the phrase "alphabetical uplifts." (17.19) Less striking, perhaps, but still noteworthy, is the parallel between the emphasized idea of the economic emptiness of the sand counties--expressed here with the words "poverty" (18.2), "poor" (17.17, 18.13), and "poorest" (18.18)--and the phrase in Leopold's essay "Draba" describing the same terrain as "sand too poor . . . for

⁶⁷ Ibid., p. 95.

⁶⁸ "Marshland Elegy," p. 100; "Conservation Esthetic," p. 172; "Wilderness," p. 191; and "The Land Ethic," p. 208. All these essays appear in A Sand County Almanac.

bigger, better blooms."⁶⁹ A more general idea which appears repeatedly in Leopold's writings is one implied in "The Sand Counties": the specialist need not divorce himself from the general. The economist short-sightedly sees no monetary value in the sand counties because of his specialized orientation; the writer, on the other hand, examines Draba at nose-length (18.27) but still can see the pasque-flowers in terms of "the glacier that put the gravel there (18.12). One parallel in Leopold's writings to this idea that the perception can be focused without losing its quality is the remark in "Conservation Esthetic" that "the weeds in a city lot convey the same lesson as the redwoods."⁷⁰

One reviewer describes Leopold's style as "poetic."⁷¹ The term is rather vague, but it points to Leopold's frequent use of metaphor. The passage from "The Sand Counties" which I used in the textual study is "poetic" in this sense: only paragraphs four and nine do not employ some implicit or explicit comparison between a literal thing and a dissimilar, figurative thing. The other seven paragraphs, in turn, compare word to animals, soils to laborers, maps to art objects, government agencies to horsemen, dew to jewels and jewels to colors, pasque-flowers to solitary people, and sandworts to sand county farmers.

⁶⁹ A Sand County Almanac, p. 26.

⁷⁰ Ibid., p. 174.

⁷¹ Canadian Forum, 30 (April 1950), 23.

This metaphorical mode of expression, in itself, is not an unusual enough characteristic to use as evidence for attribution; but its absence might have weakened the case. Another, more particular comparison of a map of Wisconsin to an esthetically-pleasing art object is unusual, and a parallel metaphor in Leopold's "Bur Oak" would be significant evidence for attribution, as Leopold describes "the rich mosaic of prairie and forest soils which look so decorative on a map."⁷² Leopold's ability to get pleasure from variety on a map is the same unusual quality possessed by the writer of "The Sand Counties," where the poor region brings "a pale blank area, of pleasing shape and size, on those polka dot maps" of social planners. (17.13-14) The writer, who continues, "Such maps would become monotonous if stippled uniformly" (17.16-17), would share an unusual perception with Aldo Leopold if she or he were not the same person. This parallel, consistent with the ecological relation between diversity and quality, would further help to attribute "The Sand Counties" to Aldo Leopold.

Finally, "The Sand Counties" contains the same singular voice found throughout A Sand County Almanac, a voice whose tone a New York Times reviewer describes as "not without a certain wry humor and gnomic quality."⁷³ The good-natured

⁷² A Sand County Almanac, p. 27.

prodding of experts by describing their means as ends in the first few paragraphs, the writer's recognition of his kinship with them and their shortcomings have parallels in Leopold's writings. Another attitude implied here and in Aldo Leopold's writing is the sense that the speaker is part of a small minority which sees the value in the sand counties, or in wilderness, but which also recognizes the paradox that the value would disappear if these lands were not different, or if everyone shared those values by moving in.

A full analysis of Leopold's tone would fill many pages, but even without that kind of study, the combination of evidence here makes a sufficient case for attributing "The Sand Counties" to Aldo Leopold.

73 Hal Borland, "The Land is Good," rev. of A Sand County Almanac: And Sketches Here and There, The New York Times Book Review, 16 July 1950, p. 10.

Bibliography

Entries marked with an asterisk are the few sources I have not physically examined but have found listed in the chronological bibliography of Aldo Leopold's writings compiled and mimeographed shortly after his death by J. J. Hickey, a colleague of Leopold's in the Department of Wildlife Management at the University of Wisconsin, and circulated as Wildlife Research News Letter No. 35.

Primary Sources

Unpublished Manuscripts

"Southwestern Game Fields" [Described by Susan Flader in
Thinking Like a Mountain: Aldo Leopold and the
Evolution of an Ecological Attitude Toward Deer, Wolves,
and Forests, p. 36, n. 1.]

Published Works--Sole Authorship

- "A B C's of Winter Feeding Birds." American Game, 22, No. 5 (1933), 70, 77-79.
- "Academic and Professional Training in Wildlife Work." Journal of Wildlife Management, 3 (1939), 156-61.
- "The Alder Fork: A Fishing Idyll." Outdoor America, 10, No. 10 (1932), 11.*
- "The Arboretum and the University." Parks and Recreation, 18, No. 2 (1934), 59-60.
- "Are Red-headed Woodpeckers Moving West?" The Condor, 20 (1918), 122.
- "A Biotic View of Land." Journal of Forestry, 37 (1939), 727-30 [condensed, rpt. in The Council Ring, monthly publication of the National Park Service, 1 (13 Nov. 1939), 12*].
- "Birds Earn their Keep on Wisconsin Farms." Wisconsin Agriculturist and Farmer, 67, No. 24 (1940), 18.*
- "Bluebirds Welcome." Wisconsin Agriculturist and Farmer, 68, No. 8 (1941), 16.*
- "Bob White Members Can Be Increased." Wisconsin Agriculturist and Farmers, 68, No. 15 (1941), 19.*
- "A Breeding Record for the Red-headed Woodpecker in New Mexico." The Condor, 21 (1919), 173-74.
- "Bur Oak is Badge of Wisconsin." Wisconsin Agriculturist and Farmer, 68, No. 7 (1941), 10.*
- "Burned Marsh Means a Loss." Wisconsin Agriculturist and Farmer, 66, No. 9 (1939), 22.*
- "The Busy Season." In The Forest Ranger and Other Verse. Ed. John Guthrie. Boston: The Gorham Press, 1919, p. 116.
- "The Chase Journal: An Early Record of Wisconsin Wildlife." Transactions of the Wisconsin Academy of Sciences, Art and Letters, 30 (1937), 69-76.
- "Cheat Takes Over." The Land, 1 (1941), 310-13.
- "Chukaromia." Outdoor America, 3 No. 3 (1938), 3.

"City Tree Planting." American Forestry, 25 (1919), 1295
[unsigned; attributed to Aldo Leopold in index].

"Compare Value of Grains for Winter Game Feeding; Game Cover May be Provided Cheaply; Marked Birds Tell the Story of their Movements." Part I of "What's New in Farm Science," Annual Report of Agricultural Experiment Station, Univ. of Wisconsin, Madison, Bulletin 442, pp. 48-51.*

"A Complaint." The Game Breeder, c. 1917 [Flader, p. 64, n. 31, estimates 1920], pp. 288-89.

"Conservation Blueprints." American Forests, 43 (1937), 596, 608.

"Conservation Economics." Journal of Forestry, 32 (1934), 537-44; rpt. in American Game, 23, Nos. 4, 5 (1934), 56, 63, 70, 77-78.

"Conservation Esthetic." Bird Lore, 40 (1938), 101-09; rpt. in Conservation, 4, No. 3 (1938), 18-21.

"The Conservation Ethic." Journal of Forestry, 31 (1933), 634-43.

"Conservation: A Bird that Flies Faster than the Shot We Aim at It." The Living Wilderness, 36 (Winter 1972-73), 6-10 [excerpt from Round River].

"Conservationist in Mexico." American Forests, 43 (1937), 118-20, 146.

"Conserving the Covered Wagon: Shall We Save Parts of the Far Western Wilderness from Soft 'Improvements'?" Sunset Magazine, March 1925, pp. 21, 56.

"'Control' of the Golden Eagle in Texas." The Wilson Bulletin, 54 (1942), 218.

"Coon Valley: An Adventure in Cooperative Conservation." American Forests, 41 (1935), 205-08.

"Coot Caught by Turtle." The Condor, 26 (1924), 226.

Correspondence with Dr. Schmitz. Journal of Forestry, 38 (1940), 375.

"Cover Plantings Need Winter Protection." Wisconsin Agriculturist and Farmer, 67, No. 26 (1940), 11.*

- "Deer and Dauerwald in Germany: Ecology and Policy." Journal of Forestry, 34 (1936), 460-66.
- "Deer and Dauerwald in Germany: History." Journal of Forestry, 34 (1936), 366-75.
- "The Deer Dilemma." Wisconsin Conservation Bulletin, 11, No. 8-9 (1946), 3-5.
- "Deer, Wolves, Foxes and Pheasants." Wisconsin Conservation Bulletin, 10, No. 4 (1945), 3-5.*
- "Destroying Female Trees." American Forestry, 25 (1919), 1479-80.
- "Determining the Kill Factor for Blacktail Deer in the Southwest." Journal of Forestry, 18 (1920), 131-34.
- "Differential Sex Migration of Mallards in New Mexico." The Condor, 21 (1919), 182-83.
- "The Distribution of Wisconsin Hares." Transactions of the Wisconsin Academy of Sciences, Arts and Letters, 47, (1945), 1-14.
- "Do Purple Martins Inhabit Bird Boxes in the West?" The Condor, 20 (1918), 93.
- "The Ecological Conscience." Bulletin of the Garden Club of America, Sept. 1947, pp. 46-53; rpt. in Wisconsin Conservation Bulletin, 12, No. 12 (1947), 4-7.
- "The Effect of the Winter of 1935-36 on Wisconsin Quail." American Midland Naturalist, 18 (1937), 408-16.
- "Environmental Controls for Game through Modified Silviculture." Journal of Forestry, 44 (1946), 627-33.
- "Environmental Controls: The Forester's Contribution to Game Conservation." The Ames Forester, 17 (1929), 25-26.
- "Erosion as a Menace to the Social and Economic Future of the Southwest." Journal of Forestry, 44 (1946), 627-33.
- "Escudilla." American Forests, 46 (1940), 539-40; rpt. in Maryland Conservationist, 38 (1940), 20-21.
- "The Essentials of the Game Refuge." The Literary Digest, 15 January 1921 [condensation of an article (not listed here) that originally appeared in All Outdoors].*

- "The Excess Deer Problem." Audubon Magazine, 45 (1943), 156-57.
- "Exit Orchis." (Wisconsin) Wildlife, 2, No. 2 (1940), 17; rpt. in American Wildlife, 29 (1940?), 207.*
- "The Fall of the Iowa Game Range." Outdoor America, Aug.-Sept. 1932 [pp. unk.].*
- "Farm Arboretum Adds to Home Beauty." Wisconsin Agriculturist and Farmer, 67, No. 10 (1940), 4.*
- "Farm Game Management in Silesia." American Wildlife, 25, No. 5 (1936), 67-68, 74-76.*
- "Farm Game Population Increased in Trials at Riley; Study Response of Prairie Chickens and Sharptail Grouse to Fall and Winter Feeding." Findings in Farm Science, Annual Report of the Agricultural Experiment Station, Univ. of Wisconsin, Madison, Bulletin 438, March 1936, pp. 61-64.*
- "The Farm Pond Attracts Game." Wisconsin Agriculturist and Farmer, 66, No. 3 (1939), 7.*
- "The Farmer as a Conservationist." American Forests, 45 (1939), 295-99, 316, 323' rpt. in Farmer's Digest, 3, No. 5, 1-5; condensed and rpt. in Pennsylvania Game News, 10, No. 9, 4-5; rpt. in Monthly Bulletin, Texas Game, Fish and Oyster Commission, 4, No. 3, 2, 8; mimeographed as Stencil Circular 210, Extension Service, College of Agriculture, Univ. of Wisconsin, February 1939.*
- "Farmer-sportsman Set-ups in the North Central Region." Proceedings of the North American Wildlife Conference, 1936, pp. 279-85.*
- "Farmers and Rabbits." Wisconsin Agriculturist and Farmer, 68, No. 26 (1941), 19.*
- "Farming in Color." Wisconsin Agriculturist and Farmer, 69, No. 2 (1942), 4.*
- "Faville Prairie Preserve." Wild Flower, 18, No. 4 (1941), 67-68.*
- "Feathered vs Human Predators." Bird Lore, 37 (1935), 122-26.

- "Feed the Birds Early." Wisconsin Agriculturist and Farmer, 68, No. 24 (1941), 10.*
- "Feed the Song Birds." Wisconsin Agriculturist and Farmer, 65, No. 25 (1938), 5.*
- "Fifth Column of the Fence Row." Wisconsin Agriculturist and Farmer, 68, No. 17 (1941), 11.*
- "Fires and Game." Journal of Forestry, 24 (1926), 726-28.*
- "Flambeau: The Story of a Wild River." American Forests, 49 (1943), 12-14, 47; rpt. in Wisconsin Conservation Bulletin, 8, No. 3, 13-17.
- "A Flight of Franklin's Gulls in Northwestern Iowa." The Wilson Bulletin, 44 (1932), 116.
- "The 'Following' Habit in Hawks and Owls." The Condor, 25 (1923), 180.
- "Forerunners of Game Management." The Colorado Forester, Colorado State College, 1935, p. 12.*
- "Forest Products Research and Profitable Forestry." Journal of Forestry, 25 (1927), 542-48.
- "Forest Service Salaries and the Future of the National Forests." Journal of Forestry, 17 (1919), 398-401.
- "The Forester's Role in Game Management." Journal of Forestry, 29 (1931), 25-31.
- "Forestry and Game Conservation." Journal of Forestry, 16 (1918), 494-11.
- "Forestry and Game Management." The Colorado Forester, 1925, pp. 29-30.
- "Forestry in Wisconsin." Izaak Walton League of American--Wisconsin Division, Report of the Annual Convention, 1925, pp. 82-82 (Address at state convention; original four-page ms. dated 15 Oct. 1925 on file in library of Forest Products Laboratory, Madison).
- "The Forestry of the Prophets." Journal of Forestry, 18 (1920), 412-19.
- "Franklin W. Schmidt." The Wilson Bulletin, 48 (1936), 181-86.

"Fur Crop in Danger." Wisconsin Agriculturist and Farmer, 68, No. 25 (1941), 19.

"Further Notes on Differential Sex Migration." The Condor, 22 (1920), 156-57.

"Game and Wild Life Conservation." The Condor, 34 (1932), 103-06.

"Game as a Land Crop in the Central States." Proceeding of the fourth annual conference of the Central States Forestry Congress, pp. 137-41.*

"Game as a Side-line for Foresters." Yale Forest School News, 18 (1930), 71.*

"Game Cropping in Southern Wisconsin." Friends of Our Native Landscape Bulletin, December 1933.*

"The Game Cycle--a Challenge to Science." Minnesota Conservationist No. 19 (1934), 2-3, 14; also in Outdoor Nebraska, 9, No. 4, 4, 14.

"Game Food and Cover in the Cornbelt." In Proceedings of the Ninth Annual Convention, Izaak Walton League, 1931.*

Game Management. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1932.

"Game Management in the National Forests." American Forests and Forest Life, 36 (1930), 412-14.

"Game Methods--the American Way." American Game, 20, No. 2 (1931), 20.*

"Game Policy in a Nutshell." American Game, 19, No. 6 (1931), 8 (from Transactions of the Seventeenth Game Conference, pp. 281-83).*

"Game Policy--Model 1930." Bird Lore, 41 (1939), 94-95, 97 (from "Farmer-sportsman, a partnership for Wildlife Restoration," a forum discussion with Judge George W. Wood, John H. Baker, Walter P. Taylor, and Lester G. MacNamara in Transactions of the fourth North American Wildlife Conference, Leopold section, pp. 145-49*).

"Game Range." Journal of Forestry, 29 (1931), 932-38.

"Game Restoration by Cooperation on Wisconsin Farms." Wisconsin Agriculturist and Farmer, 59, No. 16 (1941), 5, 16.*

- "Game System Deplored as 'Melting Pot.'" Journal of Forestry, 30 (1932), 226-27 (abstract of a statement by Leopold released by the American Game Association).*
- "The Game Situation in the Southwest." Bulletin of the American Game Protective Association, 9, No. 2 (1920), 3-5.*
- "Grass, Brush, Timber, and Fire in Southern Arizona." Journal of Forestry, 22 (1924), 1-10.
- "The Green Lagoons." American Forests, 51 (1945), 376-77, 414.
- "The Grizzly--a Problem in Land Planning." Outdoor America, 7, No. 6 (1942), 11-12.*
- "Gun and Glass Hunters." American Forests, 41, No. 2 (1935), 71 (unsigned editorial).*
- "Half a Duck Apiece." American Forests, November 1940 (editorial).*
- "A History of Ideas in Game Management." Outdoor America, 9, No. 11 (1931), 22-24.
- "History of the Riley Game Cooperative, 1931-1939." Journal of Wildlife Management, 4 (1940), 291-302.
- "Ho! Compadres Pinoneros!" In Forest Fire and Other Verse. Ed. John D. Guthrie. Portland: Dunham Printing Company, 1929, p. 152.
- "The Home Builder Conserves: One-third of Our Wood Waste in Home Building May be Saved by Close Utilization." American Forests and Forest Life, 34 (1928), 276-78, 297.
- "Home Range." Wisconsin Conservation Bulletin, 8, No. 9 (1943), 23-24.
- "Houses for Birds Make Friends." Wisconsin Agriculturist and Farmer, 68, No. 5 (1941), 28.*
- "How Research and Game Surveys Help the Sportsman and Farmer." New England Game Conference, 1933, pp. 51-56.*
- "How the Country Boy or Girl Can Grow Quail." Wisconsin Arbor and Bird Day Annual, 1929, pp. 51-53.*

- "How to Build a Game Crop? The University Sets Out to Find the Answer." The Wisconsin Sportsman, 1, No. 5 (1937), 2-3.*
- "The Hungarian Partridge in Iowa." Outdoor America, February-March 1933, pp. 6-8, 21.*
- "The Hungarian Partridge Pioneers; Can Prairie Chickens Winter on Buds? What is the Yield of Wild Food Crops? Rabbits Range at Least a Mile." Part I of What's New in Farm Science, Director's annual report on the Wisconsin Agricultural Experiment Station, Bulletin 446, pp. 21-23.*
- "A Hunter's Notes on Doves in the Rio Grande Valley." The Condor, 13 (1921), 19-21.
- "Iowa Pheasants." Outdoor America, December 1932-January 1933, pp. 10-12, 31.*
- "Iowa Quail." Outdoor America, October-November 1932, pp. 11-13.*
- "Killing Technique of the Weasel." Journal of Mammalogy, 18, No. 1 (1937), 98-99.*
- "Lakes on Relation to Terrestrial Life Patterns." In A Symposium on Hydrobiology. Madison: Univ. of Wisconsin Press, 1941.
- "Land-use and Democracy." Audubon Magazine, 44 (1942), 259-65.*
- "The Last Stand." Outdoor America, 7, No. 7 (1942), 8-9; rpt. in The Living Wilderness, 7 (March 1942), 25-26 and in Wisconsin Conservation Bulletin, 9, No. 2 (1944), 3-5.
- "The Last Stand of the Wilderness: A Plea for Preserving a Few Primitive Forests, Untouched by Motor Cars and Tourist Camps, Where Those who Enjoy Canoe or Pack Trips in Wild Country May Fulfill their Dreams." American Forests and Forest Life, 31 (1925), 599-604 (abstracted in The Literary Digest, 7 August 1926*).
- "Leaves from the Sand County Almanac." National Wildlife, 13 (Dec.-Jan. 1975), 3-13 [excerpts from SCA].
- "Leopold on Waterfowl." Nature Magazine, June 1935, p. 331.
- "A Lesson from the Woodlands." Wisconsin Conservation Bulletin, 8, No. 2 (1943), 27-29.*

- "Look for Bird Bands." Wisconsin Agriculturist and Farmer, 66, No. 24 (1939), 19.*
- "Mallard Decoys." Forest and Stream, November 1920.*
- Management of Upland Game Birds in Iowa: A Handbook for Farmers, Sportsmen, Conservationists and Game Wardens. Des Moines: Iowa State Fish and Game Commission, 1932. ("greater part" prepared by Leopold; contributions by Wm. Schuenke and W. B. Grange).*
- "Man's Kinship With Wildlife." National Wildlife, 12 (April-Man 1974), 62.
- "Marshland Elegy." American Forests, 43 (1937), 472-74.
- "Mesa de los Angeles." In Forest Fire and Other Verse. Ed. John D. Guthrie. Portland: Dunham Printing Company, 1929, p. 18
- "A Mighty Fortress." Wisconsin Conservation Bulletin [not located; cited in acknowledgements of A Sand County Almanac].
- "The Mockingbird in Wisconsin." The Wilson Bulletin, 45 (1933), 143.
- "Mortgaging the Future Deer Herd." Wisconsin Conservation Bulletin, 12, No. 9 (1947), 3.
- "The Mystery." In The Forest Ranger and Other Verse. Ed. John D. Guthrie. Boston: The Gorham Press, 1919, pp. 45-46.
- "The National Forests: The Last Free Hunting Grounds of the Nation." Journal of Forestry, 17 (1919), 150-53.
- "Natural Reproduction of Forests." Parks and Recreation, 9, (1925), 366-72.
- "Naturschutz in Germany." Bird Lore, 38 (1936), 102-11.
- "Necessity of Game Research." Transactions of the twentieth American Game Conference, pp. 92-95.*
- "The Need for Educated Man Power." Transactions of the nineteenth American Game Conference, pp. 88-89.*
- "The New Developments in Game Management." Bulletin of the American Game Protection Association, 14, No. 3 (1925), 7-8, 20.*

Management of Upland Game Birds in Iowa: A Handbook for Farmers, Sportsmen, Conservationists and Game Wardens.
Des Moines: Iowa State Fish and Game Commission, 1932.
("greater part" prepared by Leopold; contributions by Wm. Schuenke and W. B. Grange).*

"Man's Kinship With Wildlife." National Wildlife, 12
(April-Man 1974), 62.

"Marshland Elegy." American Forests, 43 (1937), 472-74.

"Mesa de los Angeles." In Forest Fire and Other Verse. Ed.
John D. Guthrie. Portland: Dunham Printing Company,
1929, p. 18.

"A Mighty Fortress." Wisconsin Conservation Bulletin [not
located; cited in acknowledgements of A Sand County
Almanac].

"The Mockingbird in Wisconsin." The Wilson Bulletin, 45
(1933), 143.

"Mortgaging the Future Deer Herd." Wisconsin Conservation
Bulletin, 12, No. 9 (1947), 3.

"The Mystery." In The Forest Ranger and Other Verse. Ed.
John D. Guthrie. Boston: The Gorham Press, 1919, pp.
45-46.

"The National Forests: The Last Free Hunting Grounds of the
Nation." Journal of Forestry, 17 (1919), 150-53.

"Natural Reproduction of Forests." Parks and Recreation, 9,
(1925), 366-72.*

"Naturschutz in Germany." Bird Lore, 38 (1936), 102-11.

"Necessity of Game Research." Transactions of the twentieth
American Game Conference, pp. 92-95.*

"The Need for Educated Man Power." Transactions of the
nineteenth American Game Conference, pp. 88-89.*

"The New Developments in Game Management." Bulletin of the
American Game Protection Association, 14, No. 3 (1925),
7-8, 20.*

"New Year's Inventory Checks Missing Game." Wisconsin
Agriculturist and Farmer, 67, No. 3 (1940), 10.*

- Newspaper article on opposition to fork-horn buck season in Wisconsin, The Milwaukee Journal, 1 September 1946, p. 6.*
- "The Next Move: A Size-up of the Migratory Bird Situation." Outdoor Life, 58, No. 5 (1926), 363.
- "1936 Pheasant Nesting Study." The Wilson Bulletin, 49 (1937), 91-95.
- "Notes on Game Administration in Germany." American Wildlife, 25, No. 6 (1936), 85, 92-93.
- "Notes on Red-headed Woodpecker and Jack Snipe in New Mexico." The Condor, 21 (1919), 40.
- "Notes on Behavior of Pintail Ducks in a Hailstorm." The Condor, 21 (1919), 87.
- "Notes on the Weights and Plumages of Ducks in New Mexico." The Condor, 21 (1919), 123-29.
- Obituary of Charles Knesal Cooperrider. Journal of Wildlife Management, 12 (1948), 337-39.
- Obituary of P. S. Lovejoy. Journal of Wildlife Management, 7 (1943), 125-28.
- Obituary of Royal N. Chapman. Journal of Wildlife Management, 4 (1940), 104.
- "Odyssey." Audubon Magazine, 44, No. 3 (1942), 133-35.
- "On a Monument to the Passenger Pigeon." In Silent Wings. Madison: Wisconsin Society for Ornithology, 1947, pp. 3-5.
- "Origin and Ideals of Wilderness Areas." The Living Wilderness, 5 (July 1940), 7.
- "An Outline Plan for Game Management in Wisconsin." In A Study of Wisconsin: Its Resources, its Physical, Social and Economic Backgrounds. First Annual Report, Wisconsin Regional Planning Committee, Dec., 1934, 243-55.
- "The Outlook for Farm Wildlife." Transactions of the tenth North American Wildlife Conference, pp. 165-68.*
- "Packratting." Wildlife News, 2, No. 1 (1942), 11.*

- "Pheasant Damage Checked." Wisconsin Agriculturist and Farmer, 67, No. 17 (1940), 14.*
- "Pheasant Planting Requires Skill." Wisconsin Agriculturist and Farmer, 68, No. 2 (1941), 19.*
- "Pineries and Deer on Gila." New Mexico Conservationist, 1 (March 1928), 3.*
- "Pines Above the Snow." Wisconsin Conservation Bulletin, 8, No. 3 (1943), 27-29.*
- "Pioneers and Gullies: Why Sweat to Reclaim New Land When We Lack Sense Enough to Hold on to the Old Acres?" Sunset Magazine, May 1924, pp. 15-16, 91-95.
- "'Piute Forestry' vs. Forest Fire Prevention." Southwestern Magazine, 2, No. 3 (1920), 12-13.*
- "Plant Evergreen for Bird Shelter." Wisconsin Agriculturist and Farmer, 66, No. 9 (1939), 5.*
- "A Plea for Recognition of Artificial Works in Forest Erosion Control Policy." Journal of Forestry, 19 (1921), 267-73.
- "A Plea for State-owned Ducking Grounds." Wild Life, October 1919, p. 9.*
- "A Plea for Wilderness Hunting Grounds." Outdoor Life, 56, No. 5 (1925) [not explained; cited in Flader's Thinking Like a Mountain, p. 99n].
- "Pest-hunts." The Passenger Pigeon, 3, No. 5 (1941), 42-43.*
- "The Plover is back from Argentine." Wisconsin Agriculturist and Farmer, 69, No. 10 (1942), 10.*
- "The Posting Problem." Outdoor Life, 49, No. 3 (1922), 186-88.*
- "Putting the 'AM' in Game Warden." The Sportsmen's Review, c. 1919, pp. 173-74.*
- "Post-War Prospects." Audubon Magazine, 46, No. 1 (1944), 27-29.
- "The Prairie Chicken: A Lost Hope or an Opportunity?" American Field, 96 (12 Dec. 1931), 50.*

- "The Present Winter and our Native Game Birds." Wisconsin Conservation Bulletin, 9, No. 2 (1944), 25-26.*
- "Quail Production: A Remedy for the 'Song Bird list.'" Outdoor America, 3, No. 4 (1924), 42-43.*
- "Racial Wisdom and Conservation." Journal of Heredity, 37 (1946), 275-79 [rpt. of "The Conservation Ethic.]*
- "Range of the Magpie in New Mexico." The Condor, 22 (1920), 112.
- "A Raptor Tally in the Northwest." The Condor, 44 (1942), 37-38.
- "Rebuilding a Quail Crop." Outdoor America, 10, No. 4 (1931), 38.
- "Relative Abundance of Ducks in the Rio Grande Valley." The Condor, 21 (1919), 122.
- "Report of the Committee on American Wild Life Policy." Transactions of the sixteenth American Game Conference, 1930, pp. 196-210.
- Report on a Game Survey of the North Central States.
Madison: Sporting Arms and Ammunition Manufacturers' Institute, 1931.
- "Report of Huron Mountain Club." Michigan, 1938; rpt. Jan. 1967 in Report of Huron Mountain Wildlife Foundation 1955-56, pp. 40-57.
- "The Research Program." American Wildlife, 25, No. 2 (1937), 22, 28 (from Transactions of the second North American Wildlife Conference, pp. 104-07).*
- "Results from the American Game Policy." Transactions of the nineteenth American Game Conference, pp. 62-66.*
- Review of The American Land, by William R. Van Dersal. Journal of Forestry, 41 (1941), 928.
- Review of The Birds of Buckeye Lake, Ohio, by Milton B. Trautman. The Wilson Bulletin, 52, No. 3 (1940), 217-13.*
- Review of Conservation in the United States, by A. F. Gustafson, H. Ries, C. H. Guise, and W. J. Hamilton, Jr. Ecology, 21, No. 1 (1940), 92-93.*

Review of Conservation of Natural Resources, by George T. Renner. The Land, 2, No. 2 (1942), 111-12.

Review of The Ducks Came Back: The Story of Ducks Unlimited, by S. Kip Farrington, Jr. Journal of Wildlife Management, 10 (1946), 281-83.

Review of Ecology and Life History of the Porcupine . . . as Related to the Forests of Arizona and the Southwestern United States, by Walter P. Taylor. Journal of Forestry, 34 (1936), 632-33.*

Review of The Economic and Social Importance of Animals in Forestry, with Special Reference to Wild Life, by Charles C. Adams. Journal of Forestry, 25 (1927), 589-91.

Review of Exploring the Animal World, by Charles Elton. Bird Lore, 37 (1935), 354.

Review of Fighting the Mesquite and Cedar Invasion on Texas Ranges, by H. M. Bell and E. J. Dyksterhuis. Journal of Forestry, 42 (1944), 63.

Review of Forestry and Sport, by N. A. Orde-Powlett. Journal of Forestry, 32 (1934), 497.*

Review of Forstlicher Naturschutz und Naturshutz im nationalen Lebensraume Deutschlands, by A. Vietinghoff-Riesch. Journal of Forestry, 35 (1937), 794-95.*

Review of Governmental Problems in Wild Life Conservation, by Robert H. Connery. Journal of Forestry, 43 (1936), 635-36.*

Review of Heredity and Environment, by E. G. Conklin. Journal of Forestry, 24 (1926), 442.

Review of The International Protection of Wild Life, by Sherman Strong Hayden. Geographical Review, 33 (1943), 340-41.*

Review of The Life History and Ecology of Jack Rabbits in Relation to Grazing in Arizona, by C. T. Vorhies and W. P. Taylor. Ecology, 15, No. 1 (1934), 63-64.*

Review of Meet Mr. Grizzly, by Montague Stevens. Journal of Forestry, 42 (1944), 222.

Review of Michigan Fox Squirrel Management, by Durward L. Allen. Journal of Forestry, 43 (1945), 462.

- Review of Natural Principles of Land Use, by Edward H. Graham. Soil Conservation, 10, No. 2 (1944), 38-39.*
- Review of Naturschutz--eine national-politische Kulturaufgabe, by A. Freiherr von Vietinghoff-Riesch. Journal of Forestry 35 (1937), 87-88.*
- Review of The Northern Bobwhite's Winter Territory, by Paul L. Errington and F. N. Hamerstrom, Jr. Ecology, 17 No. 4 (1936), 680-81.*
- Review of Notes on German Game Management, Chiefly in Bavaria and Baden, by Ward Shepard. Journal of Forestry, 32 (1934), 774-75.*
- Review of A Survey of the Resident Game and Fur-bearers of Missouri, by Rudolph Bennitt and Werner O. Nagel. Journal of Mammalogy, 18 (1937), 520-21.*
- Review of They Need Not Vanish, ed. Helen M. Martin. Journal of Forestry, 41 (1943), 924.
- Review of This is Our Land: The Story of Conservation in the United States, by E. G. Cheyney and T. Shantz-Hanson. Journal of Forestry, 39 (1941), 72.
- Review of Upland Game Restoration, booklet published by Western Cartridge Company and Winchester Repeating Arms Co., 1936. Outdoor America, December 1936, p. 11.
- Review of White-tailed Deer of the Adirondacks, by M. T. Townsend and M. W. Smith. Journal of Mammalogy, 15 (1934), 163-64.
- Review of Wildlife Refuges, by Ira N. Gabrielson. Journal of Forestry, 41 (1943), 529-30.
- Review of The Wolves of North America, by Stanley P. Young and Edward H. Goldman. Journal of Forestry, 42 (1944), 928-29).
- Review of Zur Biologie Des Rephuhns, by W. Nolte. The Wilson Bulletin, 47, No. 4 (1935), 300-03.*
- "Riley Game Cooperative Proves a Success." Wisconsin Agricultural Experiment Station, Bulletin 453, pp. 58-60.*
- "Road-runner Caught in the Act." The Condor, 24 (1922), 183.

- "Role of Universities in Game Conservation." Du Pont Magazine, June 1931, pp. 8-9, 24.
- "The Role of Wildlife in a Liberal Education." Transactions of the Seventh North American Wildlife Conference, 1942, 485-89.
- Round River: From the Journals of Aldo Leopold. Ed. Luna B. Leopold. New York: Oxford Univ. Press, 1953.
- Sand Country: Selections from the Writings of Aldo Leopold." In The Sand Country of Aldo Leopold: photographic interpretation by Charles Steinhacker; Essay by Susan Flader; Selections from the writings of Aldo Leopold; Edited, with an introduction by Anthony Wolff; Designed by Charles Curtis. Ed. Anthony Wolff. New York: The Sierra Club, 1973, pp. 51-95.
- A Sand County Almanac: And Sketches Here and There. New York: Oxford Univ. Press, 1949.
- A Sand County Almanac: And Sketches Here and There. 1949; rpt. New York: Oxford Univ. Press, 1968.
- A Sand County Almanac: With Other Essays on Conservation from Round River. New York: Oxford Univ. Press, 1966.
- A Sand County Almanac: With Essays on Conservation from Round River. Sierra Club/Ballantine Books. 1966; rpt. New York: Oxford Univ. Press, 1970.
- "Science Attacks the Game Cycle." Outdoor America, 10, No. 2 (1931), 25.
- "A Seven-Year Duck Census of the Middle Rio Grande Valley." The Condor, 27 (1925), 8-11.
- "Six Points of Deer Policy." Wisconsin Conservation Bulletin, 9, No. 11 (1944) [not examined; cited in Flader, p. 241n].
- "Sky Dance of Spring." Wisconsin Agriculturist and Farmer (issue unknown).*
- "Some Thoughts on Forest Genetics." Journal of Forestry, 27 (1929), 708-13.
- "Some Thoughts on Recreational Planning." Parks and Recreation, 18, No. 4 (1934), 136-37.

- "Song of the Gavilan." Journal of Wildlife Management, 4 (1940), 329-32.
- "Spare Time." In The Forest Ranger and Other Verse. Ed. John Guthrie. Boston: The Gorham Press, 1919, pp. 66-67.
- "Spread of the Hungarian Partridge in Wisconsin." Transactions of the Wisconsin Academy of Sciences, Arts and Letters, 32 (1940), 5-28.
- "The State of the Profession." Journal of Wildlife Management, 4 (1940), 343-46.
- "State of Federal Refuges?" The Pine Cone, March 1920, pp. 1-2.* J. J. Hickey points out that many other articles in this quarterly newspaper of the New Mexico Game Protection Association were undoubtedly Leopold's; this one was identified from his manuscript.
- "Study Influence of the Sun on Wildlife Cycles." Annual Report of the Agricultural Experiment Station, Univ. of Wisconsin, Bulletin 435, March 1936, pp. 29-30.*
- "Summarization of the 12th North American Wildlife Conference." Transactions of the twelfth North American Wildlife Conference, pp. 528-36; condensed in National Parks Magazine, 21, No. 84 (1947), 3-7.
- "Teaching Wildlife Conservation in Public Schools." Transactions of the Wisconsin Academy of Sciences, Arts and Letters, 30 (1937), 77-86.
- "The Thick Billed Parrot in Chihuahua." The Condor, 39 (1937), 9-10.*
- "Threatened Species: A Proposal to the Wildlife Conference for an Inventory of the needs of Near-Extinct Birds and Animals." American Forests, 42 (1936), 116-19.
- "The Tourist and the Ranger." In The Forest Ranger and Other Verse. Ed. John Guthrie. Boston: The Gorham Press, 1919, pp. 80-82.
- "A Turkey Hunt in the Datil National Forest." Wild Life, December 1919, pp. 4, 5, 16.*
- "'Turkish Bows' of the new Mexico Indians." Ye Sylvan Archer, 7, No. 1 (1933), 4-6.*

- "Unique Punishment for Slayers of Song Birds." Bulletin of the American Game Protective Association, 6, No. 4 (1917), 22.
- "Ups and Downs of Quail Furnish Clues to Best Management; Why Do Game Birds Nest in Hayfields? Mature, Well-developed Pheasants Survive Best." Annual Report of the Agricultural Experiment Station, Univ. of Wisconsin, Bulletin 442, pp. 48-51.*
- "The Utilization Conference." Journal of Forestry, 23 (1925), 98-103.
- "Wanted--National Forest Game Refuges." Bulletin of the American Game Protective Association, 9, No. 1 (1920), 8-10, 22.*
- "Wastes in Forest Utilization: What Can Be Done to Prevent Them." Bulletin of the Empire State Forests Products Association, no. 22, pp. 6-9; abstracted in Southern Lumberman, 121, No. 1574 (1925), 39-40.*
- Watershed Handbook, Southwestern District. Issued Dec. 1923 [described by Falder as "mimeographed"].
- "The Way of the Waterfowl: How the Anthony Bill Will Help Ducks and Duck Hunting: An Example of New Mexico's Refuge System in Actual Operation." American Forests and Forest Life, 32 (1926), 287-91.
- "Weatherproofing Conservation." American Forests, 39 (1933), 10-11, 48.
- "Weights and Plumage of Ducks in the Rio Grande Valley." The Condor, 23 (1921), 85-86.
- "What is A Refuge?" All Outdoors, 8, No. 2 (1920), 46-47 [cited in Falder, p. 64].
- "What Next in Deer Policy?" Wisconsin Conservation Bulletin, 9, No. 6 (1944), 3-4, 18-19.
- "When Geese Return Spring is Here." Wisconsin Agriculturist and Farmer, 67, No. 7 (1940), 18.*
- "The Whistling Note of the Wilson Snipe." The Condor, 29 (1927), 79-80.
- "White-winged Scoter in Missouri." The Wilson Bulletin, 49 (1937), 49-50.

- "Whither Missouri?" The Missouri Conservationist, 1, No. 1
+ (1938), 6.
- "Whither 1935?--A Review of the American Game Policy."
Transactions of the twenty-first American Game
Conference, pp. 49-55.
- "Who's Who in the National Forest Number." American Forests
and Forest Life, 36 (1930), 4:2-63.
- "Why and How Research?" Transactions of the Thirteenth
North American Wildlife Conference, 1948.
- "Why the Wilderness Society?" The Living Wilderness, 1
(Sept. 1935), 6.
- "Wild Ducks Need more 'Pond-room.'" Wisconsin Agriculturist
and Farmer, 69, No. 7 (1942), 25.*
- "Wild Feeds on Farms." Wisconsin Agriculturist and Farmer,
66, No. 23 (1939), 19.*
- "Wild Followers of the Forest--the Effect of Forest Fires on
Game and Fish--The Relation of Forests to Game
Conservation." American Forestry, 29 (1923), 515-19,
568.
- "Wild Game a Farm Crop." The Game Breeder, February 1930.*
- "Wild Life Likes Water." Wisconsin Agriculturist and
Farmer, 68, No. 13 (1941), 10.*
- "Wild Life Research in Wisconsin." Transactions of the
Wisconsin Academy of Sciences, Arts and Letters, 24
(1935), 203-08.
- "Wild Lifers vs. Game Farmers: A Plea for Democracy in
Sport." Bulletin of the American Game Protective
Association, 8, No. 2 (1919), 6-7.
- "The Wilderness and Its Place in Forest Recreational
Policy." Journal of Forestry, 19 (1921), 718-21.
- "Wilderness as a Form of Land Use." Journal of Land and
Public Utility Economics, 1 (1925), 398-404.
- "Wilderness as a Land Laboratory." The Living Wilderness, 6
(July 1941), 3; rpt. in Outdoor America, 8, No. 2
(1941), 7 and (condensed) in Forest and Bird, No. 65
(1942), 2.*

"Wilderness Conservation." Proceedings of the National Conference for Outdoor Recreation, 1926, PP. 61-65.*

"Wilderness Values." In 1941 Yearbook, Park and Recreation Progress, National Park Service, pp. 27-29; rpt. in The Living Wilderness, 6 (July 1941), 3.

"Wildlife Conference." Journal of Forestry, 34 (1936), 430-31.*

"Wildlife Conservation on the Farm." Wisconsin Agriculturist and Farmer, 65, No. 23 (1938), 5 and 65, No. 24 (1938), 18.*

"Wildlife Explorations at Prairie du Sac." Wisconsin Conservation Bulletin, 10, nos. 708 (1945), 3-5.*

"Wildlife Research Rapidly Growing." American Game, 24 No. 1 (1935), 5, 13.*

"Wildlife in American Culture." Journal of Wildlife Management, 7 (1943), 1-6.

"Wildlife Management by Private Agencies." Proceedings of the North American Wildlife Conference, 1936, pp. 156-58.*

"The Wildlife Program of the University." The Wisconsin Sportsman, 1, No. 10 (1937), 8.*

"Wildlife Research--is it a Practical and Necessary Basis for Management?" Transactions of the Third North American Wildlife Conference, (1938), pp. 42-45.*

"Windbreaks Aid Wildlife." Wisconsin Agriculturist and Farmer, 67, No. 5 (1940), 15.*

"The Wisconsin River Marshes." National Waltonian, 2 (Sept. 1934), 4-5, 11.

"Wisconsin Wildlife Chronology." Wisconsin Conservation Bulletin, 5, No. 11 (1940), 8-20.

"Wood Preservation and Forestry." Proceedings of the American Wood Preservers' Association, 1926, pp. 30-35; rpt. in Railway Engineering and Maintenance, 22, No. 2 (1926), 60-61 and in Railway Age, 80, No. 5 (1926), 346.*

"Woodlot Wildlife Aids." Wisconsin Agriculturist and Farmer, 65, No. 27 (1938), 4.*

Published Works--Multiple Authorship

Leopold, Aldo, and W. W. Schorger. "The Decline of Jacksnipe in Southern Wisconsin." The Wilson Bulletin, 42 (1930), 183-90.

-----, and F. N. Hamerstrom, Jr. "John S. Main." The Wilson Bulletin, 53, No. 1 (1941), 31-32.

-----, and Irven O. Buss. "Cliff Swallows to Order." Wisconsin Conservation Bulletin, 9, No. 4 (1944), 21-22.

-----, Review of The Ruffed Grouse: Its Life Story, Ecology, and Management, by Frank C. Edminster. The Condor, 49 (1947), 246-47.

Leopold, Aldo, and John N. Ball. "British and American Grouse Cycles." Canadian Field-Naturalist, 45 (1931), 162-67.*

-----, "Grouse in England." American Game, 20, No. 4 (1931), 47-58, 63.

-----, "The Quail Shortage of 1930." Outdoor America, April 1931 [pages unk.; cited in Leopold's Game Management, p. 439].

Leopold, Aldo, and Reuben Paulson. "Helping Ourselves." Field and Stream, 39, No. 4 (1934), 32-33, 56.*

-----, and Robert A. McCabe. "Snow-killed Bobwhite Covey." The Wilson Bulletin, 52, No. 4 (1940), 280.

-----, and Sara Elizabeth Jones. "A Phenological Record for Sauk and Dane Counties, Wisconsin, 1935-1945." Ecological Monographs, 17, No. 1 (1947), 81-122.*

-----, and W. F. Grimmer. "The History and Future of the Pheasant in Wisconsin." In Wisconsin Pheasant Populations, by Irven O. Buss. Madison: Wisconsin Conservation Department, pp. 15-25.

-----, and Wm. L. Finley. "Substitute Statement on Pole-trapping of Raptors." The Auk, 59, No. 2 (1942), 300.

- , Ellwood B. Moore, and Lyle K. Sowls. "Wildlife Food Patches in Southern Wisconsin." Journal of Wildlife Management, 11 (1947), 162-77.
- , et al. "Report to the American Game Conference on an American Game Policy." Transactions of the Seventeenth American Game Conference, pp. 284-309.
- , Gardiner Bump, G. C. Embury, C. L. Hubbs, and H. L. Stoddard. Wildlife Crops: Finding out how to Grow Them. Washington, D.C.: GPO, 1936.*
- , H. B. Jamison, and R. Fred Pettit. "Report of the Quail Committee, Albuquerque Game Protective Association." The Pine Cone, March 1924, p. 4.*
- , J. R. Jacobson, et al. "Majority Report of the Citizen's Deer Committee to Wisconsin Conservation Commission." In Wisconsin Deer Problem. Wisconsin Conservation Department Publication 321, pp. 20-23.*
- , L. J. Cole, N. C. Fassett, C. A. Herrick, C. Juday, and G. Wagner. "The University and Conservation of Wisconsin Wildlife." Report of Committee on Wildlife Conservation, Aldo Leopold, chairman. University of Wisconsin Bulletin 2211, Science Inquiry Publication III.*
- , Lyle K. Sowls, and David L. Spencer. "A Survey of Over-populated Deer Ranges in the United States." Journal of Wildlife Management, 11 (1947), 162-77; condensed and rpt. in Wisconsin Conservation Bulletin, 12, No. 5 (1947), 27-30.*
- , Orville S. Lee, and Harry G. Anderson. "Wisconsin Pheasant Movement Study, 1936-37." Journal of Wildlife Management, 2, No. 1 (1938), 3-12.
- , Robert A. McCabe, and Frank Kozlik. "Facts on Pheasants appear from Arboretum Study." Univ. of Wisconsin Agricultural Experiment Station, Bulletin 461, pp. 13-15; rpt. in Wisconsin Conservation Bulletin, 9, No. 5 (1943), 11-13.*
- , Theodore M. Sperry, Silliam S. Feeney, and John A. Catenhusen. "Population Turnover on a Wisconsin Pheasant Refuge." Journal of Wildlife Management, 7 (1943), 383-94.

Secondary Sources

- "Aldo Leopold Memorial." The Living Wilderness, 19 (Winter 1954-55), 43-48.
- "Aldo Leopold Portrait." The Living Wilderness, 19 (Winter 1954-55), 38.
- "Aldo Leopold's Life Inspires Awe." Wisconsin State Journal, 19 Sept. 1965, p. 6, cols. 1-4.
- Baldwin, Donald N. The Quiet Revolution: Grass Roots of Today's Wilderness Preservation Movement. Boulder, Colorado: Pruett Pub. Co., 1972.
- ". "Wilderness: Concept and Challenge." The Colorado Magazine, 44 (1967), 224-40.
- Bennett, Rudolph. "Report of the Committee on Professional Standards." Journal of Wildlife Management, 3 (1939), 153-55.
- Bogue, Margaret Beattie. "On the Making of Ecological Crises." Review of Thinking Like a Mountain: Aldo Leopold and the Evolution of an Ecological Attitude Toward Deer, Wolves, and Forests, by Susan Flader, and of Before Silent Spring: Pesticides and Public Health in Pre-DDT America, by James Whorton. Reviews in American History, 3 (1975), 365-71.
- Borland, Hal. "The Land is Good." Review of A Sand County Almanac: And Sketches Here and There, by Aldo Leopold. New York Times Book Review, 16 July 1950, p. 10.
- Broome, Harvey. "The Last Decade, 1933-1945." The Living Wilderness, 10 (December 1945), 13.
- ". "Origins of the Wilderness Society." The Living Wilderness, 5 (July 1940), 13-14.
- ". "Thirty Years." The Living Wilderness, 29 (Winter 1965-66), 15-17, 18, 20, 22, 25, 26.
- Cahalane, Victor H. Review of Grizzly Country, by Andy Russell. The Living Wilderness, 31 (Autumn 1967), 52.
- Caughley, Graeme. "Eruption of Ungulate Populations, With Emphasis on Himalayan Thar in New Zealand. Ecology, 51 (Winter, 1970), 53-72.
- Chisholm, Anne. "THE LEOPOLDS: An Ecological Family." Philosophers of the Earth: Conversations with

Ecologists. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co., 1972, pp. 54-66.

Clepper, H. 'Aldo Leopold' in "The Ten Greatest." Nature Magazine, 46 (Oct. 1953), 428.

Copeland, E. Luther. Untitled review of A Sand County Almanac: and Sketches Here and There, by Aldo Leopold. Christian Century, 92 (1975), p. 450.

Derleth, August. Review of Round River: From the Journals of Aldo Leopold, ed. by Luna B. Leopold. Chicago Sunday Tribune, 22 Nov. 1953, p. 21.

Devoe, Alan. Untitled review of A Sand County Almanac: And Sketches Here and There, by Aldo Leopold. Commonweal, 51 (28 Oct. 1949), p. 77.

"Editorial--Adventures in Cooperative Conservation" American Forests, 63 (Oct. 1957), 15.

Ekirch, Arthur A., Jr. Man and Nature in America. New York: Columbia Univ. Press, 1963.

Elter, Alfred G. "A Day with Aldo Leopold." The Land, 7 (Autumn, 1948), 337-40.

Errington, Paul L. "In Appreciation of Aldo Leopold." Journal of Wildlife Management, 12 (1948), 341-50.

Flader, Susan. "Aldo Leopold and the Evolution of an Ecological Attitude." Diss. Stanford, 1971.

Flader, Susan. "The Person and the Place." In The Sand Country of Aldo Leopold: A photographic interpretation by Charles Steinhacker; Essay by Susan Flader; Selections from the writings of Aldo Leopold; Edited, with an introduction, by Anthony Wolff; Designed by Charles Curtis. Ed. Anthony Wolff. New York: The Sierra Club, 1973, pp. 8-49.

----- . Thinking Like a Mountain: Aldo Leopold and the Evolution of an Ecological Attitude toward Deer, Wolves, and Forests. Columbia: Univ. of Missouri Press, 1974.

----- . "Thinking Like a Mountain: A Biographical Study of Aldo Leopold." Forest History, 17 (1973), 14-28.

- Fuller, Edmund. "Nature's Gift to Man--Trees." Review of The Sand Country of Aldo Leopold: A photographic interpretation by Charles Steinhacker; Essay by Susan Flader; Selections from the writings of Aldo Leopold; Edited, with an introduction, by Anthony Wolff; Designed by Charles Curtis, ed. by Anthony Wolff, and of The International Book of Trees, by Hugh Johnson. Wall Street Journal, 31 Dec. 1973, p. 4, col. 3.
- "Game Body Backs Duck Stamp Bill." New York Times, 25 Jan. 1934, p. 25, col. 4.
- Gregg, Raymond. "Editorial Commentary." The Living Wilderness, 15 (Spring 1950), i.
- Grinnell, J. Review of Report on a Game Survey of the North Central States, by Aldo Leopold. The Condor, 33 (Sept., 1931), 223-24.
- "Hall of Fame." The Living Wilderness, 18 (Autumn 1953), 41.
- Halle, L. J., Jr. "Man and his Walks." Saturday Review, 19 December 1953, p. 22.
- "Harold C. Anderson." The Living Wilderness, 30 (Winter 1966-67), 33.
- Heald, Weldon F. "The Aldo Leopold Memorial Plaque." American Forests, 60 (Dec. 1954), 23, 47, 49.
- ". "Report from the Gila." The Living Wilderness, 17 (Autumn 1952), 43.
- Harkins, Annette. Review of Thinking Like a Mountain: Aldo Leopold and the Evolution of an Ecological Attitude toward Deer, Wolves, and Forests, by Susan Flader. Library Journal, 100 (1975)< 596.
- Hedgpeth, Joel W. "Aldo Leopold." Review of Thinking Like a Mountain: Aldo Leopold and the Evolution of an Ecological Attitude toward Deer, Wolves, and Forests, by Susan Flader. Science, 188 (23 May 1975), 849.
- Krutch, Joseph Wood. "Wild Geese--or Television." Review of A Sand County Almanac: And Sketches Here and There, by Aldo Leopold. Nation, 169 (1949), 628.
- Leighton, L. "Wilderness Heritage." Nature Magazine, 51 (Feb. 1958), 90-92.

- Litton, R. Burton, Jr. "Aesthetic Dimensions of the Landscape." In Natural Environments: Studies in Theoretical and Applied Analysis. Ed. John V. Krutilla. Baltimore: The Johns Hopkins Univ. Press, 1972.
- McAllaster, E. Review of The Sand Country of Aldo Leopold, ed. by Anthony Wolff. The Living Wilderness, 38 (Spring 1974), 48-49.
- McMahon, John J. Review of A Sand County Almanac: And Sketches Here and There, by Aldo Leopold. The New Republic, 31 March 1973, pp. 29-31.
- Mann, Roberts. "Aldo Leopold: Priests and Prophets." American Forests, 60 (Aug. 1954), 23, 42-43.
- "City Folks Need Roots in the Land." Audubon Magazine, 49 (Sept.-Oct. 1947), 272-79.
- "The Conservation Conscience." Audubon Magazine, 50 (July-Aug. 1948), 211-15.
- Marshall, George. Review of Round River: From the Journals of Aldo Leopold, ed. by Luna B. Leopold. The Living Wilderness, 18 (Winter 1953-54), 28-29.
- "The Problem of the Wilderness." Scientific Monthly, 30 (February 1930), 141-48.
- Mills, Harlow B. Obituary of Aldo Leopold. Journal of Wildlife Management, 12 (July 1948), 336.
- Murie, Olaus J. "God Bless America . . . And Let's Save Some of It." The Living Wilderness, 18 (Summer 1953), 7.
- "What of the Other Birds?" The Living Wilderness, 16 (Summer 1951), 19.
- Murray, Michele. "Yes, There Are Readable Gift Books--and Under \$20 at That." Review of The Sand Country of Aldo Leopold, ed. by Anthony Wolff. National Observer, 1 Dec. 1973, p. 21, col. 4.
- Nash, Roderick. "Aldo Leopold: Prophet." Wilderness and the American Mind. New Haven: Yale Univ. Press, 1973, pp. 182-99.
- "The Conditions of Wilderness." The Living Wilderness, 31 (Autumn 1967), 49.

- . "Man and Nature in America." Forest History, 7 (Winter 1964), 21-22.
- "New U. W. Department to Apply Farm Methods to Raising Game." Wisconsin State Journal, 15 Aug. 1933, p. 1, cols. 2-4.
- "New Items of Special Interest." The Living Wilderness, 12 (June 1947), 28.
- Obituary of Aldo Leopold, American Forests, 54 (May 1948), 224.
- Obituary of Aldo Leopold, Audubon Magazine, 50 (May-June, 1948), 173.
- Obituary of Aldo Leopold. Journal of Forestry, 46 (Aug. 1948), 605-06.
- Obituary of Aldo Leopold. The Living Wilderness, 13 (Spring 1948), 30.
- Obituary of Aldo Leopold. New York Times, 22 April 1948, p. 27, col. 4.
- Obituary of Aldo Leopold. School and Society, 67 (1 May 1948), 335.
- Obituary of Aldo Leopold. Science, 107 (21 May 1948), 542.
- Obituary of Aldo Leopold. The Wilson Bulletin, 60 (June 1948), 123.
- Oehser, P. H. Review of Thinking Like a Mountain: Aldo Leopold and the Evolution of an Ecological Attitude toward Deer, Wolves, and Forests, by Susan Flader. The Living Wilderness, 39 (July-Sept. 1975), 43-44.
- . Review of Wilderness and the American Mind, by Roderick Nash. The Living Wilderness, 99 (Winter 1967-68), 44.
- Olson, Sigmund. "Quetico Superior Wilderness International and Unique." The Living Wilderness, 7 (Dec. 1942), 30.
- "Organizing Committee." The Living Wilderness, 1 (Sept. 1935), 12.
- Pearson, Hayden S. "For the Love of Land." Review of Round River: From the Journals of Aldo Leopold, ed. by Luna B. Leopold. New York Times Book Review, 4 Oct. 1953, p. 6.

- "The President's Committee on Wild Life Restoration." Nature Magazine, 23 (April 1934), 157, 194.
- "Seeks Farmer's Aid to Shield Wildlife." New York Times, 3 Dec. 1929, p. 22, cols. 5-7.
- Sieker, John. "The National Forest Wilderness System." The Living Wilderness, 5 (July 1940), 5.
- Simmons, James R. "The Lasting Work of Aldo Leopold." The Land, 7 (Summer 1948), 286-87.
- Sutton, Myron and Ann. Wilderness Areas of North America. New York: Funk & Wagnalls, 1972.
- Swift, Ernest. "Aldo Leopold." Wisconsin Tales and Trails 2 (Fall 1961), 2-5.
- "Three Succeed Mr. Yord." The Living Wilderness, 14 and 15 (Dec. 1945), 4.
- Tindall, B. S. "Aldo Leopold: A Philosophy and a Challenge." Parks and Recreation, 3 (Oct. 1968), 28-30.
- Untitled review on A Sand County Almanac: And Sketches Here and There, by Aldo Leopold. Canadian Forum, 30 (April 1950), 23.
- Untitled review of A Sand County Almanac: And Sketches Here and There, by Aldo Leopold. Times Literary Supplement, 3 Aug. 1967, p. 713, col. 5.
- "Winning the Nation to Save Wilderness." The Living Wilderness, 2 (Nov. 1936), 16.
- "Wisconsin to Aid in Raising of Game." New York Times, 27 Aug. 1933, sec. 4, p. 6, col. 5.
- Wolff, Anthony, ed. The Sand Country of Aldo Leopold: A photographic interpretation by Charles Steinhacker; Essay by Susan Flader; Selections from the writings of Aldo Leopold; Edited, with an introduction, by Anthony Wolff; Designed by Charles Curtis. New York: The Sierra Club, 1973.
- Yard, Robert Sterling. "Saving the Wilderness." The Living Wilderness, 5 (July 1940), 3.

Tertiary Sources

Hickey, J. J. "Bibliography of Aldo Leopold." Univ. of Wisconsin Wildlife Research News Letter, No. 35, 3 May 1948.